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First part.

Suggestions for landscape - gardening in general.

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Preface.


- " Permit us to take into account here also
" the beautiful; for we don't see why we
" should exclude the beautiful from the
" useful? What is useful? Only that which
" gives us food, which keeps us ^{warm} and pro-
" tracts us against the weather? And why are
" such things called useful? Why because
" they promote the prosperity of mankind?
" But the beautiful promotes it ^{in still}
" higher and larger degree; therefore the
" beautiful, ~~is~~ exactly understood, ^{is} amongst
" useful things the most useful.

" Deutsche Derkivindigkeiten."
Cap. Regieren.

We have no must profess, in a great part of Ger-
many, scarcely ^{interest} answered to the suitable ^{assessing}
of our own ^{use}, and there are only few who have di-
rected their sense and efforts ^{endeavouring} especially to the beauti-
ful, without regarding the ^{profit.} advantages. A universal

and intelligent ^{union} connection of both purposes is still more seldom to be found.

This is mostly the case with the different kinds of landed property, and it is certain that England has here ^{advanced} ~~reached~~ our grade of civilization for more than a century. Things which are easily done there are here still almost ~~unaccomplished~~ ^{impracticable}. But it is time now for wealthy proprietors of estates to try at least the approximation, though ~~even~~ without slavish mimicry, more in spirit than in form, and things according to the locality. The reason for my special mention of England here is neither more fashion nor idiopathic for everything that bears the name English, but the perfect conviction that in the art of a worthy and gentlemanlike enjoyment of life (if I am allowed to use this expression) ^{England will still remain an unimpaired example for us,} especially in regard to the ~~living~~ ^{life} in the country, as also to the general comfort, ^{adaptation for} ~~enjoyment~~ ^{enjoyment} meted with entire content of an ingenious sense of all kinds ^{and} for beauty ~~in every respect,~~ ^{so} just so far from ~~great better~~ ^{the} revelry, as from that continental



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and mean vintage which does not have its foundations
in poverty but in bad customs and neglected manners
at home. ~~England will still remain an unenlightened~~
~~people for ever.~~ Now the higher cultivation of Intensive
life, landscape gardening has developed itself to an
extent which formerly no age and country seemed
to have known, and has made England in spite of
its cloudy climate and ^{lack of} little ^(shine) sun, the most va-
rious and delightful place for the ^{love} pursuit of nature,
who enjoys it ^{most} ^{heavily} when its ^{artistic} ~~artistic~~
~~enjoying~~ hands - just as the unenlightened perceives
chance ~~does~~ only, reaches its perfect beauty, which
has now polished. With this I don't say that even
wildest nature left untouched in its simple but
sublime and sometimes so ~~apparently~~ ^{tragic} looking one
is to be ~~will~~ not produce the deepest and most
delightful ^{satisfaction} ~~most~~ ^{enrichment} ~~enrichment~~ marks
of industry and diligent working of man will be
absolutely necessary. Even in a painted ~~land~~
scape we expect that it shows something of ~~human~~



which must be the result of human work

things, - in order to give it life, as we say. A real landscape needs by far a greater variety in

painted one, and it appears doubly pleasant to us and at the same time delightful to our heart, when we see, for instance, in England, where nature is almost everywhere ^{the same}, can advise in their magnificence and splendour not only the palaces and gardens of the rich, but also, in general, all the modest looking houses of small farmers, which are just so well arranged and finished. They too ^{shine} ~~conspire~~, like the proud castles, amidst high

trees, or stand upon rich meadows, surrounded by thriving herds, announcing in the same way the felicitous mind of their proprietors by their

pleasant appearance and ^{appropriate} ~~proper~~ elegance. Yes, even the poorest, well decorated ^{with flowers} but with flowers, and birds his economical weeds will keep a very carefully arranged garden, no matter how small it may be, when nothing but what he is growing, is required all around him, and is ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ service.

Must not a real feeling of shame awake in me, when we see the contrary in our country, when we find still a considerable number of narrow-lanes, the principal cause of which looks out upon the dung-hill, at the door of which pigs and geese are swimming themselves the greater part of the day, while within floors sprinkled with sand are often to be seen although at meadows.

I have quite frequently seen in Antwerp thousands of really furious, even more who had more than hundred thousands, living in such stables-cattle, - so called by themselves - cattle which an English peasant would in dubio have indistinctly kept for a stallion.

If the vegetable garden which is generally close to this narrow house, is well decorated, then some feathered friends and isolated lavender flowers, which enclose his onion and cabbage beds, will be all that is to be seen there.

Alleys of stunted fruit trees mournfully surround

the cabbages and turnips, and if some very old oak
or birches have resisted the both of them, the
proprietors of the estate will then allow to be
stript off their leaves for raw sheep, so that they
will stand there just like naked victims,
striking out their bare branches and crying
for vengeance.

Still more said it is, as we all know, if it has
occurred to the owner to lay out, according to fashion,
so-called English plantations. The straight paths
will look like the forms of a cork-shoe, winding
through young hick-trees, poplars and larch-trees,
and will, seem very uninteresting. After rain they
will either be impassable on account of the dirt,
or ⁱⁿ dry weather the sweating process will
have to make through the sand, which has been
put there. Some make hedges which do not grow ^{so}
high and which are less beautiful than the native ones,
are generally planted on the borders of the paths, together
with young firs. After a few years the fir-trees will

overgrow the path and in consequence they will have to be trimmed and so lose the lower branches, showing only bare stems with the plain soil below. On those parts of the path, which are left open, the badly kept grass and the starv'ing crotch trees will neither represent nature nor the act of a well kept garden.

If the affair is carried on more energetically and on a large scale, then the subject which was hardly large enough to be seen is enlarged to a protuberant brook; a gigantic bridge made of rough-hewn beams, stones, is built in an immense low over the small brook, and in order to obtain distant views two or three spaces are methodically cut through the forest, pretentious little temples and ruins are made the first of which show what the other ought to represent.

This is, with only a few variations, generally the method attended with of such an undertaking, which indeed must be settled, as it will draw in the most important produce valuable estate from

agriculture.

This has been ridiculed enough, with more or less nit, but not much improvement has been made up to the present day, and I repeat it must never, for a good many large and costly landscapes which were begun with the best industry and finished with great expense have unhappily, only too clearly the bases of the wretched condition, in which the art of landscape gardening stands in our fatherland. There are certainly a few exceptions, but they are very scarce and I don't know of a single really finished and completed piece, more which would match the best English landscapes in its kind. But it is to be hoped that the royal plantations under the management of the Duke of Devonshire, which are intended to be surrounded by a magnificent park all but done, may become such a specimen.

Although far from assuming authority, I give submissively on this subject, I think has over-

that a rather long practical experience, the review of excellent examples, connected with passive work both in the business and for the earnest study of the best works on landscape-gardening, in every detail has enabled me to give some useful hints, you and more to state some very good rules, which in the proposed mass will not seem unworthy. This rule will also be especially valuable to ornament in painting pictures in nature / if I am allowed so to call and therefore to refer into the field of art the making of a picture which is not painted with colours, but with real forests, mountains, meadows, meadows and rivers). You will if well understood and used in the right way enable him, without going himself the expense and troublesome way of experience, to give his director engineer, inspector, gardener, or architect in his name, the technical execution of his own ideas, and in this way to produce a work of art that has come from his own mind in-

dividuality, a work of art, formed by himself, instead of ordering a garden or better a locality, just as a suit of clothes is ordered from a tailor.

A good many things will not be found now, though they are not yet quite known, and many are elsewhere have been given already in a more correct way, especially in English works, but they are fatiguing by their great freedom, and in the homoepathic sense dissolve generally every millionth part of salt in a barbed of water.

What in the brief summary, when to bring to abide, however, I can expect some thanks of the reader, I can think it very well merit not to have copied anything from books, but to have deduced all that has been given by me from personal experience, or to have founded it practices upon my conviction.

The explanation of the following, it will be seen, cannot take the same form, in which I propose to

average my readers.

I will indicate by superscriptures, which logically follow each other, the contents of every chapter, and as the explanation of the leading line I will denote the part which has been laid out by myself, as was done, as said above, in a not impartially judged *itself* in this part of writings, which give a clear idea of the text, not to intellectualize on the respective passages for the proper or a better understanding.

Let's however proceed to enter a general principles a short history and description of the above mentioned part with jargon, along with reference to the notes, which have been given in the introduction to enter into too large a detail, but to represent more the attainments than the original method of the study, and we can be little of the "discovery" and to give a complete description, to that extent to those who are in a

First part

Fundamental view and plan to a landscape.

A large landscape-plantation must in my opinion rest upon a fundamental view. It must be understood with perseverance and if it shall be a substantial work of art, it must be done as far as possible only by one managing person. Two or more may and shall see the great ideas of many others but he whose must work it up to a whole, with judgment, so that the rest, work as the intricateness and the unity does not suffer. ~~He must understand~~ ^{I wish to go with} ~~understand~~ ~~eight~~.

I say a fundamental view must be laid as foundation to the whole, not an intricate working at a venture must show itself, but the conducting and accompanying thought must be recognized in every particular, and this thought may well form the education of the artist, from the particulars of his life or the earlier history of his family and ^{should be} guided by the locality, ^{do not} when he may find - but with the respect, that the exact plan of the

excessive in every detail will be projected and kept hold
of by the hand, & should ever, surrounded the fair copy
in some respect: for, although the principal features
of the whole are predetermined, the artist has to
encounter without constraint & the inspiration of his
fancy. To discover new things to study out his ma-
terial divine is not, & not especially, the un-
divided locality during sunrise and shadow within
and without the district of his locality (for light
is always one of his principal materials), to give
cause and effect, and in this way to assign all
his former ideas or to drop them. Particularly, if
he thinks of something better. The painter, when in
well have to change from time to time some things
on his picture, which is, so indubitably, his various;
he sometimes will have to make a situation a more
pleasant one, & correct a shade, & give a better expression
& a certain passage. Now, can the artist in ge-
neral, who has to work with so much un-
certain material, that which is some time so hard

to estimate and who again have to write several pictures into one, — how can he write in catching everything as the first trial?

I do not know of anything more stupid than when a defective particular is not destroyed and replaced after a better judgment, but when all remains — *Stigma* merely because it has already cost so much money and time and the changes would cost perhaps double the amount. *Balance* is required for the carrying of every act and if the amount do not last, then it is better to appropriate those means for correcting the old state with which provision was intended to be made. To delay alterations, which have been proved to conform with the subject in view, is dangerous, for the existing error give easily wrong opinions, when concealing the error.

Somebody says and this quite right; "The producing of artificial things is just like an affair of hours and also a matter of conscience."

It is therefore impossible for the taste for the fine arts, to engage in something which does not answer its purpose, or to content one self with a subject, that has proven a failure. He will rather make some sacrifice, than to leave the blot, and if he only an unimportant matter. So it is with nature, which likewise punishes and punishes the smallest of her admirably creations with the same love and carefulness, as she does with the greatest and sublime ones.

Although I did never deviate from the fundamental view during my working out the landscape in Massauw - I shall find a better opportunity for replicating this fundamental view later on -; I do not deny that there were many drawings, which have not only been improved, but entirely changed and this not only once, but two and even four times. People are greatly mistaken, if they think, that confusion will arise if making a many changes when they are really made with good reason and judiciousness, and not in

a state of ill temper, in which case, they will have to be careful not to regard a mere change as an improvement. Besides this, the principle of the "No-more punishment in answer" must be applied also here, and we must not act to improve and to change untill we have reached the best and hold to it, which in most cases, time will teach, this very time, which to us often becomes so very long, whilst other acts, having unimpaired disposal over the material given to them, are happy enough to be rid of the necessity to observe and calculate the times etc.

Several years ago, when I was showing my plan to him, & an intelligent lady, she told me very modestly, that she understood it only very little of this business, but had seen a good many places, which were more picturesque and still grander than mine, but she added that there was something here, which always struck her as pleasant and this was the improving place,

which (I see away) over the whole. Never could have
an enlogium been more flattering to me than now,
and if it be ^{found} I can consider my work in
it's quality a success. This I have to me especially
4. the following two-fold principle, viz: To have
always followed only one fundamental idea, and
not to have more. ^{which} I exchanged that two in-
perfect.

Let me it follows, how stupid it is to engage an
artist for a few days, weeks or months, who is,
not knowing, ~~in~~ to immediately make a de-
sign, upon which every road, every plantation,
the whole will all its details is represented, or
to send a map of the locality to such a man,
who will enter upon the business ~~and~~ without
fatiguing the mind, without knowing the point
of the locality and the real views, the effect of
mountains and valleys, of high and small trees,
~~and~~ in ^{the} immediate vicinity and at a distance.
He will draw some lines on the paper which being

before him that might look very sober and nice,
but in execution, will generally produce some-
thing out of taste, miserable, unsuitable, unna-
tural, - in short a failure. He, who has made
the design of a landscape and ^{wishes} ~~wants~~ to execute it,
must not only be perfectly acquainted with
it, but on laying the foundation of the whole,
^{in great measure} must do it in quite a different way from the
painter, who is going to make a picture. The
beauty of a real landscape in a well made picture
can only partially be judged; it is not to be
judged at all by a design and I should even
say on the contrary that (except on plain land,
where there is no view and only very little can
be done) a well made sketch with true pleasant
& true, cannot represent a good picture, for
in order to produce a good effect, one will have
to choose combinations, which if put down on the
paper, will look abrupt and awkward.

Second part.

Dimensions.

It is not absolutely necessary, that a park should have a large retention, in order to make a good effect. An inner - inner ground, if unskillfully cultivated will often look so small and insignificant, that it will lose its ^{value} brightness. This was the case with Michel Ange's Co, when I shall touch on this occasion. He was very wrong when he said of the Marston: "You'd advise it on the earth, I will set it into the air," and by this hope to produce a greater effect. ~~Experiment~~ ^{Experiment} just as he ~~said~~ applied the same principles to the cupola of St. Peter's Church, as to the Marston, but how improving ^{and} was the result! The cupola in its height and under the innermost dimension of the building looked poor - particularly small and insignificant, whilst the Marston, built under the right perspective, is still after thousands of years, as nothing as the wall of the firmament, the pyramids it

on the summit of the Mont Blanc, would look not
larger than sixty- four, and the Mont Blanc itself
seen from a great distance looks only like a
small snow-hill. Hence it follows that the
two words large and small always remain rel-
ative. We judge every subject not as it is, but
as it appears to us, and here is a great field
open to the artist in gardening. The tree for
instance, which a hundred feet high in the middle
ground of the landscape does not cover the ho-
rizon, will a few steps away from us do so, if
it is only ten feet high. Therefore the quietest
way to produce great effect and to give an impres-
sion of magnificence to a landscape is attained by
giving a good foreground.

I cannot help pointing out that although I
have taken as a sample the universal aspect of English
places and the all pervading predilection for taste-
less patches and embellishment of land, I can
nevertheless of the opinion, that the condition

would be a good deal better there. Most of the English parks seem defective in spite of their beautiful-
~~ness~~ which they may have, especially in re-
gard to the artificial lessening of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~heights~~ -
of the dimension, which will make them in the
uninteresting and monotonous. They will be
inferior to the landscape, ~~which~~ ^{very} common of the
park, which is often ~~a~~ beautifully cultivated and
which ~~arouses~~ ^{arouses} ~~any~~ ^{any} expectation both by the ar-
tificial cultivation of the locality, ~~and~~ ^{and} by its va-
riety. Most of the English parks are nothing
but immense meadows with ~~scarcely~~ ^{scarcely} arranged
clusters of high and old trees, ~~which~~ ^{which} are for the
purpose of ~~imitating~~ ^{imitating} the landscape and partly
for grazing ~~ground~~ ^{ground} for ~~horses~~, ^{horses} either game,
~~meadow~~ ^{meadow} or sheep, cows or horses.

The first aspect of such an immense place
is surprising, and ~~represents~~ ^{represents} ~~always~~ ^{always} a beauty -
ful picture, but this is all, and the impression
of it remains always the same. As soon as

we enter the details, we will soon discover some
trick. As all trees are browsed by the animals
& a certain height (often as regularly as if
they had been cut with the scissors), their
appearance will vary very little only. Bushes
cannot be without special enclosure, everyone
of the newly planted young trees must have
one, by which a methodical and contained
aspect of the whole will be the consequence. Be-
sides this, bushes cannot be planted well, ~~a six-~~
~~foot~~ ^{or less} ~~distance~~ ^{apart} ~~is~~ very desirable in order to
interrupt the view and in that way to make
several pictures out of the main picture. But
our path leads generally through the vast solitude,
without bearing any signs of human life &
and from the castle, which is standing in the
middle of the meadow in its majesty's height,
base and ~~staircase~~, while cows and sheep
are grazing close to the marble ~~front~~ ^{steps} of the
castle. It would not be astonishing, if the spectator

who will feel lonely and ^{sharp} ~~interested~~, ^{in my presence} ~~interested~~ before ^{my grander shadow from myself} ~~this imagination~~, will think without his wanting it, that he is ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ the midst of an enchanted place, where there are no more human beings but John Bull, who bearing the name with the fact, was converted into an animal. This could be avoided, if only certain districts could be marked for animals and not the whole paid landscape ~~is~~ left to them. It has become a fixed idea with the English people, that a landscape without animals in it is nothing. The ~~showing~~ ^{showing} of human beings in it is intolerable to them, for nothing is more conventional, than ^{to strangers} ~~up~~, than landscape plantation of an English village. The humanity of our noblemen has never been known to them, but they find an excuse for ^{their own} ~~their~~ the extraordinary impotence of their people. Although I have said before that ^{a large one} ~~the~~ ^{for a landscape painter} ~~the~~ ^{most} ~~the~~ district is not absolutely necessary,

nevertheless confess that this is very desirable, especially
if it can be obtained without too great sacrifices —
in order to unite variety with ^{the appearance of} the ~~structure~~ ^{structure},
which always will represent the ^{main} ~~main~~ ^{main} thing,
character of the whole. "Character painter" (that
means, drawn out with equal skill) I would
always prefer a large park to a small one and now
if the latter have more beauty.

In our country, where ~~English~~ ground is of ^{so} much
less value, than ⁱⁿ everywhere else, a large ~~class~~ ^{estate} is
more easily to be obtained and I would advise every-
body to ^{secure that if possible} ~~look out for a large~~ ^{estate}, and
if his estate be not large, rather to charge the
whole into an improved landscape without any,
embowse. This can easily be done with smaller
expense, than one generally thinks. But it is certain,
that a park existing for itself and intended to be
complete in itself, in which we so must at least
understand ^{the} side a full hour without entering the same
paths, and which ^{within} does not have a great

many ^{places} ~~ways~~, will ~~soon~~ ^{meanwhile} ~~be~~ to me
if we are, as it were, shut up in it. I believe,
that, where a profuse and picturesque nature indi-
vidualizes all its surroundings and resembles an
immense work of art, which seems ~~to~~ ^{place} enclosed by the
horizon, as for instance ^{places} in many parts of Switzer-
land, Italy, Southern Germany and Siberia, every
landscaper of ^{the} above mentioned kind is only
a "hors d'oeuvre". ^{(To add anything to that would} ~~seem~~ ^{to me as if a special}
landscape were being painted in a corner of a ^{corner} ~~corner~~ ^{magazine} -
fiscet ^{land} Lorraine. One may be satisfied there
with laying ^{out} good roads, in order to make the ^{environ-}
ment greater and by taking away single trees
~~from~~ some places to give an aspect which nature
had covered with ~~timber~~ / soil without regarding
the utility of her benefits. Around the house
one ought to be contented with or vice versa, and
~~not~~ for large ~~extensions~~, and if possible,
17. ⁱⁿ ~~connection~~ with the locality. The garden should
not be made to show ^{variety of} ~~landscapes~~ ~~varieties~~, but

apicalness

convenience, ^{convenient} safety, and elegance. (his horticulture of the ^{eighteenth} ~~last~~ century, which has been applied in Italy in the fifteenth century by the study of the classical authors and especially by the description, which Pung has left us ^{or} ~~found~~ his villas, and from which late we followed the so-called French horticulture in a more plain and less pleasant ^{form}. It deserves great regard. This rich and magnificent art, which could be called a proceeding of architecture from the house into the garden just as the English architecture is advancing the landscape ^{up} ~~forth~~ to the door - could be applied but to the above mentioned purpose. Place yourself, for instance, ^{among} ~~at~~ the rocks of St. Igerland, between precipices and cataracts, dark pine-forest and blue looking glaciers, or in a palace in Paris Street, which is decorated with the greatest possible splendor and ornament of architecture, surrounded by high terraces, rich garden-plots of different flowers, animated by shadowed arbours, and vine-arbours, artificial marble-

statues and prattling fountains — and around this
garden the natural magnificence of the mountains. The
soothe with its gardens will disappear, as it were, by
a magic word, if one goes only a few steps into the
forest, and before us we have the unmitigated solitudes
and the wilderness of the arctic nature, until a ben-
diting of a foot-path will unexpectedly open an aspect.
At a distance the work of art looks again forth through
the dark fir trees on the barren of the pebbles, ^{or} ^{or}
or pieces over the starving valley in the splena.
of ^{the morning} twilight, just like a veined jay-dream. Would
such a picture not belong to the most beautiful
ones and would it not be its chief ornament to the in-
trast only?

One will have to manage in a different way in a
locality where nature offers less material, and where the pay-
as an oasis in its large dimension, has first to form
its locality and the landscape. Although beauty is always
founded upon the same principles, they can nevertheless
be applied and varied in a different way. One will

have to pay attention to this, especially in the case in question,
as it is not possible to produce a pleasant and gentle har-
mony by great contrasts. Therefore one will have to
fit the views, which may be held, according to the
character of the park itself. The dimension of the
park is a main condition, ^{especially} when a new locality is
to be added in order to get sufficient work of art,
in the former case, only one point had to be regarded
for making the surroundings perceivable to the
purpose. Cases, which are between the two mentioned
categories will exhibit modifications in both instan-
ces and be judged carefully according to the locality.
All that has been said here about it, can in general
be regarded as a fundamental rule.

Third part.
Enclosure.

I have often heard people say, that nothing interferes more with nature, which is the idea of landscape-gardening than the enclosure of a park.

I am of another opinion and agree with the English people who number carefully every post. But this enclosure has to be arranged variously and most in most parts be hidden from the inner side of the park. The enclosure of the park is strictly taken more ^{effect of} enclosure, than of art, but I should not like to reject it in this respect. Now often we not the most beautiful places of more unenclosed nature likewise surrounded by regular enclosures, and such an enclosure does generally only increase its attraction. A valley, which is surrounded by a long forest or inaccessible rocks, or an island, covered which flows the water, will give us the feeling of tranquillity, in a certain

we secure the feeling of the perfect possession of them, the greatest possible safety against anything that may prove and distress us, things which nature lets us enjoy with double ease. So it is with a protecting wall or fence around a park, which must, as said before be welcome to us as something fit and not seldom as something necessary to its quiet and safe enjoyment, - for only the restriction in number is not allowed to enter it and on the other part we are not hindered at all from leaving the park and going farther. This idea can only be objected to by a forced opinion of freedom, which in general it would want to do away even with imaginary limits, and which hates everything that bears this name. As said above, not only every park in England has an enclosure, but also every subdivision and this for the sake of the animals. Every buck and every young doe has an enclosure, and although this is too much,

and interfering with nature, I have often found, that an emburse here and there makes a picturesque effect, especially where the character of the locality changes. It leaves satisfactory impressions and prevents as it were, the mind from ^{seeing} any more.

Therefore it is absolutely necessary that a safe, high, and solid emburse be given to the park, ^{to support} that use has the measure, - for, indeed, just as the French took - look to begin their receipts always with the words: "Buy me some paper, buy me parchment, etc", before they explain, how to cook them, so do I suppose, emburses. I give a good advice, that the measure and the beauty allow its execution. Emburses,

they were more meant in this case to give to the landscape in all its extensiveness and also, partly to give subdivisions. But an emburse will not look well the more solid it is, and it would be wrong to obstruct the open view by showing the end of a bank. Therefore one ought to cover the greatest

part of the enclosure with large and close plantations
By pass the enclosure consists of high boards, which
are of not much value, care ought to be taken, that
it cannot be seen. This can be done by having not
the enclosure in places, from which we pass have a
good view and by replacing it by a deep ditch.

But the state of being compelled to do so is to be
avoided by planting pleasure-grounds around such
places. A path should only lead to this ditch, when
for instance a small drawbridge is built over it
and which perform an exit. The method of co-
-vening the enclosure must be various. In some
places it can be large and covered by large trees in
a length of two to three hundred steps or more,
or other places in small and low bushes, over
which a view is given to distant places. Again
in other parts those views may be shown at the
same time above the bushes and beneath some high
trees, which arise between them. If the park is

surrounded by a wall, then it may be interrupted in
some places by bushes and trees or by ruins, which
we overgrown by ^{wood-hyfs} ~~rust~~ ~~plants~~ and ivy. The ruins
again can be interrupted by a building, gallery
etc. Under such circumstances the wall will even
admit to the features of the views.

If the locality permits, which might not always be
the case, I would in elaborate designs, propose
to note the following, when making an enclosure,
which I myself have only faintly been able to
observe.

Around the park, or place where an open view is not
wanted, a slight deepening about seventeen feet in
length should be made, in which the end ground
should be covered. Even on land of medium quality this will make
in the course of years an impenetrable thicket.

Case of a pine-forest should be laid, which presents
the whole part (certainly with the exception of the pine
timber). There should also be some lowest wood and

borders in the pine forest, so that the whole shows
variegation in summer-time. Places which are in-
tended to have only a small height should use a
shrub like one he covered by juniper and
spruce-trees, also by such pine wood, which does not
grow very high. wood by more common pine and
silver fir. All these may be cut by getting them remain
as small as bushes. Along this plantation, which is
sometimes broader, sometimes smaller, and which need
not be longer than about fifty feet, leads a grass-
way about twenty four feet in length. On the sides of
the grass way, which is bounded to the front, begins
only the real forest, as a view from the grass-way.

Leaved wood ~~in the forest~~ covers the mountain
looking pine forest in summer time, on the other side
the grass only in places, where it is wanted. It is
desired, however, such an arrangement as winter, to
look in winter, which in our climate is so
different. The above mentioned grass-way will be
in place not over if all is correct etc. etc.

and snow. The fore ground which always remains green, covering the verge summer and winter, gives sober to the whole locality, by which the monotony will less, in winter time. A well grouped and drawn out park must in regard to its four points, the sense of beauty, no matter of there be any variety in regard to colour in it, is not, for the park will represent an interesting picture by the harmony of its trees, grass and ponds and of the hemlock-woods, arranged paths and shores, although the best model of the present is lacking in winter time.

The verge of the pine-forest around the park must of course have the appearance of 'ice' when several directions about this point will be given under the head "Plants - Trees." In the meanwhile the sketch on plate I. will illustrate all that has been said. It shows that the grass-way, which joins our exit of the park, remains ever almost wider at the point A. It looks like a grass-terrace which disappears in the thicket.

All good many parks in England, especially those old ones, have been set out by lines, into ice

the Shakespeare of landscape gardening) and who connected with his ingenuous world of art a good deal of philosophy - more, disproportion and abstruse, or such parts as have been set out by Brown's pupils who imitate only his defects without being able to match him - a good many parks in England, I say, are surrounded along the wall by a regular row of different kinds of small plantations. In the midst of this plantation and parallel with the wall, runs a carriage-way, from which the greatest part of the mentioned wall is to be recognized by looking through the trees. The reader must not miss up my project, as the grass way, which I speak of, meets the grass-carriage and in this way does not look like a real way.

There is in a short time some very interesting drawings the winter. This idea is derived from the architect age of art, at the time in which Leonardo da Vinci's ideas of such discussions were begun to be set out. It was only my fault, that wanted to have such large grounds, but the plan of arranging

it was a failure, for it showed every, that ought to have been hidden.

Ordinarily every intersecting point in the distant landscape counts, as it were, all because within the focus in spite of the enlargement with which the part is surrounded. For, it being, by this a spurious extent of the dimension is produced, which, if skillfully made use of will exceed the real dimension. But those far points must be kept so that the eye in place cannot discern the verge of the enlargement although these far points are evidently too far for belonging to the space of the pictoriality. They should be discovered again from another place and under the same point of view only as little as possible. Mountains, for instance, should be seen partly only but only once in their full extension. A city should be arranged in the same way but it is to be avoided that one and the same ^{building} be repeated too often. The art of effecting ~~pictures~~ ^{building} and hiding objects is harder than to show them. The architect will for instance build a view ~~in a~~

beautiful, but will add: It is a pity that this large tree is standing before it. Crayshing would be still more attractive without this tree. But he would be so troubled if the tree would be removed. The view would probably be improved, the tree has only some few leaves, and will not be a garden of a large extent is, as it were, a picture gallery and his own want to be painted.

Fourth part.

Groups in quantities and buildings.

Clearly all objects in a landscape, large and small, must be carefully arranged. Natural scenes will of course always possess the best groupings. For special objects I will give some directions later on; but the following will, too, be regarded as a fundamental one. Light and shadow must in the landscape be disposed conformably to the effect in view. By doing so the essential beauties in nature will be very easy, for grass, water, grounds

which do not give shade, are the light of the archi-
tect. Trees, forests, buildings (also rocks in places,
where they can be of use) must serve him as shad-
dows. Therefore the unpleasant effect of dis-turbed
and straggling objects, which is the result of too much
variety and interrupted light is to be avoided.

On the other hand we ought not to ~~avoid~~ every-
thing ^{to} much shade. Meadows and ponds should
not represent bare looking expanses, but they should
be arranged so that they disappear in the dark-
ness of the vegetation, or project as some well-
calculated bright point. Buildings ought not to
be shown fully, for they will look strange and
will not harmonize with nature. Towers, which
are partly covered look nicer than if fully dis-
played and the fancy has to guess a good deal
too. The eye sees often with more delight upon
a distant chimney in an immense forest, which
sees it grey smoke-shed into the blue air
than upon a bare solitary palace.

accessible from all sides and without showing any uninteresting variety, is standing there in so harmony with nature.

It is very important, that buildings should be erected in accordance with the landscape, with which they are, as it were, interwoven. A good many of our German architects overlook this. Edifice, which as for instance built in a city, require quite a different management from those built in a park. Some of houses are standing there as complete in themselves; others are only a subordinate part of the later one, and must receive picturesque effect from them, which they partly show back again. Therefore great care must be taken when erecting buildings in regard to the aspect and view, which they give on. A certain irregularity will in general have to be chosen for park-buildings as more picturesque and conformable with nature. A temple, which is for the purpose of divine ser-

was a habit, a movement, which is deemed to act,
in certain, or nearly and in great degree, but
a habit or a rule will gain upon deal by a con-
stant constraint, but the experience and in-
fluences in the mind of persons. The language
of art, as they are engaged in the work, have
the principle, is good to the history of
also and culture. The art is only a ceiling
the idea of habit is not good. The idea of
willow and water is the art of the
man, which is it too. The habit of
living, the habit of living and engaged in
not by and not wisdom in the world.
show in the, across the river and in
in fact; sometimes a high level base with
habit, toward morning, single time, project
in fact and engagement, both to the
in about everywhere a magnificent lot in
not an even, which is habit, which is
to the imagination, for the native

we can do as you wish. Regularity is declared for it, &
we can at least, easily be preserved.

Regard must be paid to the locality where a building
is to be erected. A castle, for instance, in the midst
of a plain surrounded as our Moorish ones are, is
not strange. It is the same with the Egyptian
pyramids. The work is built in an attractive
situation, & is, usually, elevated on a steep bank
& is in a beautiful picture. These are all, more
least in their ordinary aspect. The Gothic is
entirely at its point where we make a very
bad effect. The leaning tower of Pisa
and the pyramids, which it is well seated under
all these hills, are well seen & seen. The
tower and pyramids are not seen in the
middle of the mountains. But if however
we look towards the principal object then it
is not seen. The cathedral must be very good
by building. A building for instance which
is in a Gothic style simply because Gothic is

style was wanted, will cause an uneasy feeling.

It is a "low chamber" ~~in appearance~~ as a house, and is a decoration without the necessary harmonizing and machine. But if we see where a distant mountain the tower of a Gothic chapel extending above the cornice in old times and if we see held in the ~~in the~~ for a family or a family greatly visited temple, devoted perhaps to divine service, we then shall see, ~~in fact~~, he some vitalness has been connected with every ending movement.

An immense palace, surrounded by a miserable estate, in which ~~with~~ ^{stand it} ~~poorly~~ looking but are adjoining, or an immense park, in which a cottage of insignificant appearance is the principal point, will create a similar effect, and I have already ~~mentioned~~ ^{mentioned} the indecency of ~~such~~ ^{such} amidst all luxury and splendour ~~seen~~ ^{seen} from the outside to ~~the~~ ^{the} glass-door entrance.

Building must be erected in harmony with the envi-

soundings and everyone must have it, ^{which} ~~is~~,
pace. Therefore great care must be taken when
building temples, which in old times had quite a
different national and religious purpose from
to day. This is the case with insignificant monu-
ments, or they will look for ever instead of ^{giving}
keep impression, ~~which they should~~ ^{in which}
The trivial and neglected merely ~~now~~ ^{are} ~~say~~
they is understood to day, ~~which~~ ^{which} make it ad-
vantage to suppress it ~~and~~ ^{and} to obtain
from inscriptions upon stones, which in our
time place are intended to assure themselves
things in the trade, ~~and~~ ^{and} over of the amount.
time were taken from Gothic, as those in the
They are undoubtedly well suited in his work. The
inscriptions are only necessary on places where they
are of real use for instance on fished roads. This
will be notice always be noticed. The most radi-
cal in the chapter "Matters" in section 2, a branch,
which is investigation may ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is}

by a fine drawing, a hand dedicated to grandeur,
the back of which is formed of the following words:
"Poets and Pylæon." Now to this level is a
massive pavilion, with mosaic watched over
it, from which the traveler can ping when passing.
"Pylæon what?" "No." Such a lesson is excellent, for
it will ~~show~~ ^{show} over the most shallow-headed
man.

The English people are likewise not ~~at all~~ ^{far}
less such abridgments. I have seen in London
in a very antique villa in a thicket a large
rapid made of wood and painted ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ white
~~with~~ hanging between branches. First I ~~thought~~
it to be a ~~stone~~ ^{stone} to shoot an arrow upon
the passing travelers. Twenty steps off, there were
two rows made of the same stuff. They were in
this petrified state perhaps in a year. On my
inquiring I learned, that the owner of this tract
with his wife ~~was~~ ^{was} a young fair-haired
gentleman and the ~~mother~~ ^{mother} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~family~~ ^{family} —

~~lament~~, who had only shortly been married
and just returned with his wife from the north-
west.

The most important building in the park is
certainly the residence. It might be ^{an admirable} ~~fit~~ to go ~~most~~ ~~only~~
to the surrounding, but also to the character, the
which went even to the acceptance of the name.
A high castle with its battlements and towers ^{is}
magnificent ~~felt~~ ~~very~~ ~~well~~ for an owner, who by success ^{he put the thing}
down is a merchant, but it will ~~not~~ ~~very~~ ~~well~~

For an aristocrat, whose celebrated family has
outlived prince portines, and whose fa-
thers were really obliged to settle in popular
wealth. Pop. to sell. went even so far in his act,
that he crossed the wonderful view of a villa, near
Bristol, into the city, by ~~private~~, in order
not to remain the owner, who was a constant
and has retired here from business, of his former
wealth and ~~success~~ ^{to be} by seeing the city ~~light~~
him. (This lady just like the English people and

a good many equities there, who have endeavored
to hide everything that, ^{though} not belonging to their
activity, might seem from their residences, no
matter ~~at~~ the distance - points were picturesque or
not. I myself shall not ~~carry~~ ^{carry} ~~show~~ ^{show} addresses ~~in~~ so
far as that, but only say that one ought to
let the specious show the welcome, constantly
and according to the individual taste. These
three more attentions must be paid to the new
plan the avoidance thereof the new to the resi-
dence, while it will naturally be the contrary
with the rest of the park buildings.

By the way, I want to say that ~~also~~ ^{also} the region
of the ~~harbour~~ ^{harbour} must be taken into account.

Now, who in our country has on the western
side, well ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~harbour~~ ^{harbour} and see everything
cramped up in fog, while those living on
the eastern side will have a clear
and see the landscape in a beautiful illumina-
tion.

Case of the opinion that where there are real and well
founded and necessary basis in old style) as a person, as a
property-property, they should be made in a reasonable
state and more expeditious looking, but are the
other would be also styles, the whole, or you are
possible, he preserved even in a bit better any way
to needs out of it. The evolution of old times,
the property, past years are of high value and
it is a real thing, that are, ^{the} present, in a
the evidence as many of ~~it~~. The following way
time as an example. A beautiful old table, some
very valuable, many of them of the first quality,
in the country has been a fine dinner, ~~and~~
- looking, and in a day of ~~many~~ - good a common
article, was replaced it by a trivial one.
Some years ago in England, in a fair, you
see with ~~the~~ ^{at the annual} ~~the~~ ^{the fair,}
and in the shopkeeper, it has replaced as
the only worth, except.
I have found in the case, the same in

England, and there is no other place where tradition
is kept more ~~strong~~ ^{well} and where people are more proud
of it than there. There are a great many castles of
~~the kind of the 15th & 16th c.~~ ^{the kind of the 15th & 16th c.}
~~remained from the 15th c.~~ ^{remained from the 15th c.}
of our more ~~well~~ ^{well} improved. In Malabode, in hand,
which is the ancestral residence of the Talbot, has
~~been found~~ ^{been found} a painting and set of ~~armor~~ ^{armor}.
~~armor~~ ^{armor} of 10, are ~~found in the castle~~ ^{found in the castle} of 10. The
castle took at the magnificent Warwick Castle,
built in high relief, with its numerous, the ~~most~~ ^{most}
old towers, or at the royal residence of the Duke of North-
umberland, without being impeded with some 50
some and almost being able to enjoy the ~~most~~ ^{most}
beaut. of the wonderful buildings and their interesting
gardens!

The effect in our present time is given building
movement included to see a great deal, even the
old castles have been ~~renewed~~ ^{renewed}. The
new ~~renewed~~ ^{renewed} buildings, of 10, that is, 10

as Esauhall and Cabbage. Millions have been spent
in making ever varied things, ~~to~~ building
in the midst of flower gardens, ~~as the towers of~~
~~to~~ ~~find~~ ~~have~~ ~~been~~ ~~used~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~place~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~houses~~ ~~concerning~~ ~~the~~ ~~houses~~
~~with~~ ~~these~~ ~~castles~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ ~~decorative~~ ~~plans!~~
Such arrangements show nothing but absurdity and
a poor ~~usage~~ ^{of funds}, ~~with~~ ~~no~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~right~~, that the owner
is willing like these ought in harmony with
them to deal with ~~business~~ ^{business} and bits in their jobs
encouragements, just as Don Quixote did.

And Father's art is not to be recommended, for it
will produce the same effect as your instance, "Second
childhood" does.

Fifth part.

Park and gardeners.

There ~~are~~ ^{are} two different things and it is perhaps not
of the same fault of all German English land
say which is shown that the difference between
park and garden is to be die differences observed,

so that we find only two others, as Mott's says, a
minutes if not more.

The fact even a day is substantially understood.
an account of the whole state, upon which the board
seems to be made, and also in substance of the
course, but it defers ^{as} to the present, even the pleasure -
ground and the garden, by which the fact is
unconnected. The fact must have the same order
of real value and language. Nothing boards about
to be taken out or improved to reason. Two streets
even. So the one with well laid ways and pro-
prietorship disposed besides. In my opinion
it is agreed - although however records it,
and a great many people agree with him - that
buildings should be left out in parts and that,
in order to show the world and unutilized one.
The matter must as it were, made though
the first course was and get some one in -
some one. I must not be wrong. Some more can
be it. It is recorded to some use, and or

order not to show our position and our resources. In
my own park, for instance, near A. S. S., a
river flows in its course, is a fisherman's
hut, leaning against large casks; sidings on a
high bluff, not quite 200 steps away, is a car
track; close to this are ice-cells and the
small house of a post-keeper; in the same
view, but on the other side of the river, at a
greater distance, and still ^{in a way of sight} ~~at the~~
~~at~~ a village, the towers of which are all covered
with white mud also a school with its fore-
house.

If these buildings every one of which serves a different
purpose, and which either are, or by an optical delusion
seem to be rather near together, were arranged

a different style, they would greatly impair the good
taste and would look a real "Gahrugundi". In
order to avoid this evil, all that is necessary ~~is~~
to erect all buildings according to the same style.

side of the river, overlooking and encompassing
my own park, for instance, was a pine, a
a pine forest in its course, is a fishermen's
hut, facing against large oaks; sideways on a
high bluff, not quite 200 steps away, is a war-
drinking; that is this on ice-cellar and the
small house of a post-keeper; in the same
view, but on the other side of the river, at a
greater distance, and still ^{in a very high style;} ~~at a~~
^{behind the} ~~at a~~ ^{in a very high style;} ~~at a~~
near a village, the towers of wind are all covered
with stone and also a chimney with its pipe in
front.

If these buildings every one of which serves a different
purpose, and which either are, or by an optical delusion
seem to be rather near together, even ~~more~~

In different style, they would greatly improve the good
but not more like a real "Salvagnardi".
order to avoid this sort, all that is necessary ~~is~~
to erect all buildings according to the same style.

This is the correct translation; but I don't know exactly what
the author means by mouth and porcelain-gardens!

Note relating to page 45.

should look like a velvet-carpet, upon which flowers are
embroidered. The most beautiful and rare plants should
be found here (provided that climate and soil may
make their thriving possible). Remarkable animals,
different kinds of birds with fine plumage, various
plants to replace, replacing mountains, cool shade
of dense ^{and varied} ~~woods~~, regularity and ~~substance~~ - in
short here must be variety in order to produce the
rich and soft effect possible, just as the
different pavilions in a house are arranged in a
different manner. In this way as above explained
the ~~very character~~ must be contained only in a
slightly enlarged measure in the open air. Thus
the fine firmament with its always changing clouds
represents the decorated ceiling in which sun
and moon are lighted as an eternal chandelier.
To give rules about this detail is business of the
^{of the practical}
~~art of the~~ ^{art of the} ~~garden~~ ^{garden} and nursery men, in so far
it relates to the taste of the owner, and it is best to
the delicate mind and fancy of man, for fancy

'above can prove beautiful things. Concerning this subject I shall only mention some general rules, but mention the most important ones.

(The district of every special part of the garden, of which the foreground is meant too, must for the ^{adaptation} safety of the precise plantations have an enclosure which separates garden from park. If the locality allows a higher terrace or a continued ditch, it would then indeed be the best enclosure of a pleasure-garden. Regular lines, which are not hidden, but which show distinctly the separation, are to be recommended, for a garden is only an object of art and as such can ~~only~~ enter into considerations.

Thus the animals or games, which are grazing upon the grassplots of the park, are kept off from the pleasure-ground by the enclosure, and it also separates the enclosures. The grass of which is intended to be cut down. The eye of the spectator will enjoy the beauty of the differently arranged enclosures, the various

prevalent of the decorative plant, the even emerald-green carpet of the garden, every thing set out with the greatest possible accuracy; the eye sets gander, but at the same time upon the imposing groups of the landscape, the masses of high and dark green grass, between which there are growing ^{on them} ~~so beautiful yellow~~ ~~masses~~ the most ~~various~~ truly stime; just like a young man over the flowing locks of his sweetheart, or when jolly manners are joking under the fragrant hay bundles, upon which the pure sends her gleaming rays. This contrast between, contrast of nature and artificial decoration delights the mind doubly, because it is ~~not~~ there evidently, and in its separation makes this contrast ~~the~~ a harmonious picture.

It depends upon the locality, whether the different gardens (and the more there are, the better will be the variety,) are to be forced in one and the same enclosure, and this might be the best for the contiguous residence of the owner, or if they are to be disposed in different parts of the park. I have heard the golden

mean, viz: I extended the pleasure-ground around the castle, in-
stead of placing it only on one side, as a customary, nearly
through-out England.

(and within this pleasure-ground the flower-gardens
extending close to the windows of the castle, with a
conservatory which has connection with the park.
There at a distance, but in the district of the plea-

sure-ground - a ^{distinct} ~~separate~~ object - the orangery be-
^{ing} ~~ing~~ together with winter-garden, forcing-house, and
kitchen-gardens. But the orchard, the vine-yard and
aromatic ~~garden~~ must be far off from the castle in
different parts of the park, and moreover, some
smaller gardens differently arranged, connected with
the principal buildings in the park. A special description
of it will be given later on.

Although nearly all of these gardens are decorated
by beds of flowers here and there, ^{the best} ~~the best~~
flower-gardens are ^{the best} ~~the best~~ ~~not only~~ ~~for~~
^{the principal} ~~the principal~~ masses and intended for greater
ornament. The place and the kind of arrangement must,

Repeat once more, be ^{careful} ~~not~~ to the individual taste,
but I would say that one and the same sort of flowers
planted together in rows will generally produce
a more magnificent effect, than the composition
of different ones on one and the same bed of flowers.
But the shades are so various, and the ~~various~~ ^{various} ~~of~~
of the execution so numerous, that it requires
a long practice and experience to become perfect
master here in. The illumination of the flower by
the objects which surround them is a principal
point. A rose in the shade and a rose in the
sunlight will show quite different colours, and
this is still more so with blue flowers. Especially
when it is the effect which is produced, if
through the shade of large objects, sunlight falls
upon full blown white flowers, which are between
other different kinds I recommend it to be
mended to intercept coloured flowers by white
ones, in order to show their light, and to ~~give~~
create their rose.

A winter-garden consists, as it now already indicates, of such plants only, as always remain green and it is quite difficult in a climate like ours, to get our soil with variety which is necessary. Greenhouses, conservatories, stoves and ^{various} artificial ~~greenhouses~~ will ~~not~~ ^{be} of the ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~use~~ ^{use} not be without picturesque effect. Plantations of the regular antique style or of the Strach, which is derived from the latter, is best for such gardens. If effect of ~~green~~ ^{green}, it may be produced by shrubs, which always remain green, or the beautiful ~~light~~ ^{light} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~can~~ ^{can} -
ley shrub.

I repeat that I am obliged to be ~~short~~ ^{short} - all the more so they are ~~well~~ ^{well} of the limits of my size, partly on account of their large details, and partly ~~because~~ ^{because} they will have to be spoken of in the description of the Mrochkaer-park.

I therefore give this ~~short~~ ^{short}, only adding that fruit and vegetable gardens run, although they are exactly planned only for the use of their pro-

duce, afford a very pleasant surprise, if the beds are
erect ^{instead of} ~~erect~~, by fruit-trees, which grow up the face
standing separate, by walls, through which grate-
doors are leading (see Plate I. c.), by convenient
paths edged with large beds of flowers ^{with} by the good-
est possible appearance and order. In such
places we shall be delighted if the ~~same~~ ^{same} be
in some ways upon us in spring; in autumn we
shall pluck from trees or bushes the freshest and choicest
fruits. In England, where everything is arranged for con-
venience strawberries are planted on terraces,
~~plant~~ ~~on terraces~~ which are on the sides of
the paths, in order to ^{give way} be able to reach them
with a trawllsome stooping. Raised paths lead
in the same way along the fruit-trees in the in-
test that cherries and apples grow on one and
the same terrace ^{with} with the mouth of the processions -
the ~~same~~ ^{same} - suitably seated in the
middle of the vegetable garden in order ~~not~~
to use the sunny but also the shady side. Dif-

several kinds of fruit. Trees are artistically planted
below, which will run up the walls in different
rows. All the English fruits have not come enough
in the open air, and the ^{only} ones that are, as
it was at the time of the death of Larrageris, are
"Fried apples".

Sixth part.

The laying out of ^{grass-land in} park, meadow and woods.

overlooked by us, and for the next, to have it
to the historical and professional man to read.
4 copies.

Sixth Chapter

The laying out of grass land in past meadows and
enclosures and well covered areas is to be indicated
what the gold brown is to a old retention
picture, in which the factors and appropriate
working faces have the this success double the
good effect. It requires the whole practice and
your except play to the sun, just as on the
surface, a day and may with extends the
in the world in the landscape envelope, the
an construction enclosed. It is relatively a
out if the grass in spite of it being green.
is necessary, so that it is in order to look at
without any delay in the other it is a
is a not a old base, without a inner bottom
out to be a in the perspective is passed
in and lower and surface during it for
in cases where the base, and. I. latt.
are. time it is time, as it is a raised
in a that is more able to produce as in

is not, especially when the weather is humid. But, if the grass is for the richest available, managed as from "bottom" is soon obtained, even if the soil is a little loose. I can recommend for it the following simple rules, which in my own life, the experience of several years has confirmed.

I. It is not required that only one soil or manure should be sown whether in a meadow, pasture, or plow-ground. It is not dense, but of grass can never be obtained by sowing only one sort of grass, no matter if a little, more or less soil.

II. To avoid too great a variety of meadows and pastures, consider the greatest possible variety the best, but with this modification that one sort of soil or soil may be to be used, which has empirically been found suitable, that one half or one third is to be taken from that and the rest from other sorts, as in instance,

the wet soil, Timothy grass as chief ingredient; or heavy red clay grass; for clayey soil, clover, clover and Timotey Bay grass; for thin soil, horse manure; for high lands wheat, clover, etc.

It is of great advantage to dig a trench or about two feet under the place where the grass is to be sown, provided the soil is clay. The quality of the soil does not come into consideration here. The manure must then be put again loose into the trench. If the lower soil is not superficially rich, it must be improved by mixing it with shire, compost or field soil. If the trenching proves to be too expensive, the soil can then be ploughed about four or five feet deep, provided that it is good enough for that purpose. After this has been done, plants of seed must be sown and in dry weather, is more sensitive best from the middle of August to the middle of September and the whole must then be rolled in. *R*

the soil is known then it is better to choose a dry day for sowing. At the end of October, the beautiful grass will cover the new meadows. The next year it must be cut off early in spring, in order to achieve a uniform growth. If the grass must be left as it is, in order that it may cover seed, which falls out and gives density enough to the meadow for the next year. All that is then necessary is cutting away after the mowing, and even this is found to be a tedious business, either with a scythe, or with soil shovel, or flail, and whichever can be obtained exact and best.

In this way I have to the advantage of many farmers purchased the most beautiful meadows. They had been sown to grass, but instead of this they imposed even after ten years and were also very profitable to me, as the capital which had been put in to it was returned after ten years.

IV. Marshy soil must be made entirely dry first.
Many subterranean culverts, as used in England, made of large gutters, which are put upon large square tubs, forming in this way small canals, and which do not get obstructed every moment like spray and fall - stone channels might be best. If there is much water and fall, which flows quickly, nice open brooks can be formed out of it, which drain still better and afford a good deal of decoration. But they must be naturally and properly laid out, or they will otherwise disappear instead of embellish.
I would advise to draw such small brooks in large and bold looking curves, rather sharp than rounded. (The banks of such brooks must be as level as possible in order not to obstruct the grass meadows too abruptly and to lay the second meadow-pool. Better, if the necessary variety is to be given to the face of the brook. This is done by taking

away the earth on different places, sometimes
over the surface, sometimes on the lower border
of the banks; also by hedges, stones, or water
plants. I have been struck by the idea of for-
ming a delta in my own park, which has
abundance of water and very little descent
on an uneven and large truly meadow, &
the quantity of which a good measure of
ditches were absolutely necessary, which if laid
out in the common way, would have produced
an unpleasant effect. By the I hoped, in ac-
cordance with the Goussier's recommended idea
"To gain variety by variety" to attain a good and
natural looking picture by laying out several
small plantations of reed and water plants, and
so by animating the bank by different kinds
of water birds.

It is a matter of course that irrigation need digging
must be carefully done. The writer's inundation
at one end the Canal here and the several large

in spring, also every hour after the grass has
been cut off; is preferable to the daily drizzling
during the hot season, from the latter of which
I have never observed any good result.

V. If grass plots are not instead of pleasure-ground
and gardens, the different kinds of grass seed
must be mixed according to the soil, avoiding
all heavy seeds, as for instance, seed millet,
French ray grass, rough grass etc. English ray
grass, purple vicia, and white clover are
generally used in England; if a greater
variety is desired, different kinds of Agrostis
and other fine species of grass. But in our soil -
water and soil a nice and fast growth
is best obtained by covering with turfs of se-
lected pasture-grass which is to be found every
where in field stubs and the borders of the
country. It is cut in long strips and rolled,
then in the same way put on the well pre-
pared soil. It is with wooden rollers,

any remaining intervals filled up with smaller pieces, some good garden soil thrown over it, then some of the above mentioned grass-seed mixture sown over it, and finally everything well rolled and watered.

This will surely give the best result and if it should happen that later on the grass dies out a little in spots, I have found that, in order to remedy this, it was sufficient to take off each part of the sward and to change the respective *prima*, which will then grow again abundantly. The sowing later on is now important, or the *seeds* will not be so nice very long.

The grass must be cut off very well in damp weather, every fortnight in dry weather. It must also be rolled just as often, and it is of great advantage to do the rolling before the mowing, first in order to press in and down the small stones and the *vicina* ground, by which the sward is caught, and secondly in order by mowing again to give

The strips which the roller leaves upon the grass, and which will otherwise look bad for several days. Compressors and rakes are also used on the grass, but this is more than acquiring a good deal as it is time and a slight cost. In order to prevent any grass which has been mowed - being ever cut must be made twice, or cut three times. The mowing is done when the dew is still lying on the grass, and but for it, provided the weather is dry. If the mowers are strictly attended, it will seldom be necessary to remove any extraneous flowers or weeds; they will either grow decay or they will have time to expand and by this to disturb the development of the ^{grass} sward. People are inclined to think that they can cut all mowers in each year. For by the above-mentioned management a great many kinds often form a sward themselves in the shade of the trees, when no grass can grow. This is more particularly the case in softness and it is almost every year the grass in the grasses. I would not to have seen a large lot of grass - even at

this kind upon the Island of Hight, which ever-
passed in elasticity, fresh grass, and density every-
thing that I ever have seen or grasplots in
England. I have succeeded too in forming pleasant
places of this kind under large trees. Immediately
after the mowing the soil and after dust-
like looking grass is raised up and the grass is
regularly trampled up and down with sharp
hooves, until it is as clean as a chamber. It is
in course most pleasant for walking, than the
red gravel-walk and it does not need the usual
prohibitions and boards, which are often indispens-
able. There can be ball playing the whole day upon it
without doing any harm to the grass. When
the weather was very dry, the pleasure-ground has
also been watered by a large fire-engine with a
water pump by means of a leather hose, several
hundred feet in length. All this machinery has
been kept at the sea near the port for labor, &c.
I cannot say however that it has been of much

profit, and I therefore have abandoned it later on.
amount of the proportionately large expenses. If
the grass should apparently wither during the w.
hot months, it will nevertheless always grow again in
autumn. By extraordinary drought the grass which
is exposed to the sun will notwithstanding be
killed in spite of its being green. It is certainly
re-activable in such hot seasons to another season
or not at all. The latter case excepted, the time
of mowing and cutting should begin with the first
vegetation, and end with the coming of the first
and snow. This continued proceeding is certainly
very expensive, and it is therefore extraordinary in
many parts of England to keep only the second
sheep, and also the borders of the paths of the rest
of the pleasure-ground, especially if the occupants
have gone away. The density of the short grass
and also its increase will later on suffer,
if not regularly cut off, and this I have noticed
very often.

If the gardens are very large, then it would be good to have a great man especially for the morning and to have the grass cut constantly in the morning hours, so that when the last piece is done the work begins again in the first, by which the garden will, as far as practicable, have a general neat look. For on account of the slow and phlegmatic temperament of our people it would require a good many employees to sell, sweep so large places in one or two mornings without stopping; and as very few of them are quick enough for it, this I would not otherwise have a great success.

The reason for my having spoken so fully on this subject is that there is scarcely one that is more neglected; it seems ever that it is to the unlikewise. But I have demonstrated that upon my own ground and estate, I have by regular treatment in spring, summer and autumn, obtained just as nice grass as ...

English. Only during winter, in the beginning of which it becomes most beautiful in England, we have on account of our rough climate, to do without it. It will not well be possible to match the beauty of the green meadows and especially the splendour of the flowers, from which I remember samples when deep red, blue and yellow colours, seen from a little distance, have fully unfolded and covered the green.

N.B. It will perhaps be of interest to those desirous of learning to know a regular receipt for meadow plantations, which I have for this purpose made by my chief gardener. The cheapest way, in which it is common out, is, as follows:

"The land which is intended for meadow is two or three days before to be planted with seeds to be sown. It is for this purpose gratuitously given me

but the sowing in September is preferable. The advances of the 'sowing' in summer are! To me has not so much progress in autumn, as we have to expect in spring, the plant gets rooted and grows before the winter. The Meadows, which are laid out in autumn, will carry seed with more certainty and also more richly. The land which is intended for the meadow, can be sowed and improved leisurely, that means after the spring work and the other urgent business matters have been finished and whenever a good opportunity in regard to working hands and bought-cattle is offered.

Here, when the day's wages are not too high, the land, which has been cultivated and prepared after the public grain, is sowed up by the grass root.

It soon as it is going to rain and the clouds are fairly dry, so that the soil does not stick, that will be sown, once length-wise, and then in the same way and width as usual on it.

English Ray-grass, French Ray-grass, fescue -
grass, honey-grass and Timothy-grass, always
in one and the same quantity. For a Maypole-
hay-acre I would use fifty pounds of pure
seed. But the seed is generally not enough
cleared for our use, because it requires too much
time, and in this case double the quantity is to
be taken; if the soil is light, three times as
much. Timothy grass, and cannot be well mixed
with other kinds of seeds on account of its being
too fine and heavy. Therefore to ten pounds of this
seed, one pound of white clover, one pound of
red, one pound of top-clover and one pound of
yellow melilot-clover has to be taken. This
proportion of seeds, which are of one and the same
weight, has to be sown later on upon the surface
where that of more light weight has been sown.
The whole must then be harrowed and rolled over
double - wire and cross - wire.

The down on a large part of the seed is mixed with

summer, it must be knocked out with rakes or
small sticks before mowing the meadow. The great
part of the seed, which has fallen out, or
which has been knocked out, will spring up if
the weather is pretty fair. By this a rather dear
grass bottom is obtained in the very same year,
which cannot be expected for several years from
seed which has been sown, unless the seed is
sown three times as thick, as proposed by me.
But this is very expensive, as the reaping and
threshing of the grass seed is a little difficult,
and dependent on the weather.

Rebden.

Seventh chapter.

Transplantation of large trees and their grouping. - Plants -
how in general.

The first necessity in the laying out of a landscape is of
course a rich vegetation of all plants. The most beau-
tiful form of the mountains and waters, the splen-
dour of the air and sky could not compensate
the luxuriant and thousandfold various forms
of the foliage, the shaded and pleasant green of
the rich trees and meadows beside naked rocks
and overlooking waste seas. How happy the man
whose ancestors have left him large forests and
single life oak beech-trees and lindens, those
found giants of our north, untouched by the
destroying axe. He should never look at them
without joy and reverence, and should take
care of them as of the pupil of his eye, for
nothing can be done with money and strength,
but old houses and Alexander would be
able to replace these thousand-year-old

walk in their subjects after the poor day-labs.
ner has bowed them down. It is but too true
that terrible and quick is the power of men in
detracting, weak and impotent in building!
Our old tree, dear reader, ought to be a sacred
thing, but the individual has of course to
give way to the whole where it is necessary.

It may sometimes happen that a single
tree, although considered a beautiful one,
can hinder the aim and harmony of the
plantation in such a way that it must
be sacrificed. Those cases are certainly very
rare, and I know unhappily by ex-
perience that only a little change of
plan would often have been sufficient
to save a precious veteran of this kind, whose
condemnation seemed indispensable before.

At all events, it must be considered a year
and a day, before the habitat is sent forth
for cultivation. The importance, which I at-

tribute to this subject, may perhaps seem ridiculous to many, but a true lover of nature will understand me and dignify my remorse, which, unhappily, still lingers over half a dozen of those trees that were murdered by us. I can only console myself that on the other hand I was a good many adventures and beauties to the bold removal of scores of those trees, so that the profit was greatly surpassed the suffered loss.

It is also not to be denied that more can often be effected in one day by taking away a few large trees than in a hundred years by planting a thousand new ones; and the loss of a few cannot be considered then a very great loss when by this the eye sees the summer perhaps perpetuated. For by their disappearance a good many new ones were to be seen which had been certainly covered by the others. It is so certain that although a

had not two many old trees in my own park,
not by taking away some sightly, I have ge-
nerally increased the number, totally, in
some cases at least of its estate. In the case
of the wood, it happens very often that,
as a German forest says, the forest cannot
be seen for the trees. But the grand art and dex-
terity in laying out a plantation is, so say
poets, to be the following: To be good, to
be only for what, but in such a way that
the adjacent country and different sections,
which cannot be separated as one and the
same wood, and that which is now open,
which had not been neglected in the same
manner under the previous board on which I
showed the result which the taking away of
some twenty old trees before the next
was produced.

The chief number was left to it, and the
dearest then existing trees & forest

There are not too large the excellent theory of
G. H. Morris (whose Reader's Guide I cannot
appreciably recommend to my country people)
the expectation of which in his own part has
found an objective demonstration the following:

It is now a very old tree, but the necessary
demonstration of its quality is necessarily with
more or less reference to its transplantable state
it can reach its original beauty and substance
again after the 10 or 15 years, without
losing a single branch.

There are two of the above mentioned you
know, viz: I know and my situation which
attain the best to be made in the
rough stages of the minute. I. Equal density
want of the roots in all directions and II. If
known which is equally great in all sides
is that it may be evenly balanced, and
one of the most true the tree a strong pro-
tection against storms. It is a very fine tree.

it must be borne in mind that the soil, in which the tree is to be placed, must be prepared to meet the tree, and, if possible be put in better condition, than where it stood before.

Furthermore it is advisable to leave all branches and roots connected with the tree intact, as far as possible, to which proper easy toning out facilities and means have to be employed, especially those simple but useful ruggers, the transplanting etc. which cannot be done without harm, but which may be looked upon in the above mentioned work, in many regards a very interesting and instructive task. The author of it was in the garden now within four years arranged a park, which every body who had seen it, would have thought fifty years old, and it seems almost that to meet English people will need to have into the gardens now a days in his work and great works as this they will, for garden of

Abies is not supplied by surrounding it.
But, although I saw very old *Abies*, which have
been shaken or injured, cannot be handled, as
injured, trees which were more than a hundred
years old, have been transplanted by means
of necessarily large nurseries, and it
might happen now a days that again,
young *Abies* would well, by order of
some gigantic basket, have to march not
only to Germany, but even to London.
For common cases, and especially in our
vicinities of our limited nurseries in regard
to time for in England, fully six months of
the year are taken for planting; in our nurseries
generally at best only two, often scarcely
one) the largest trees that can be successfully trans-
planted in any number are those whose trunks
have an circumference of four feet and a height
of from fifty to seventy feet. These trees are
supplied by large quantities of

never been thought possible by the greatest efforts.

It is true but just as old trees have been transplanted, not they but mostly been kept both up their branches and roots just like a pine. Such martins never reached their original hearty vigor, and they could only be good to show their height in the woods of large plantations. As isolated they never chose a disfiguration than a denudation of the surroundings. It is / and I am somewhat proud of it / worthy a truth that long before the publication of the classical work of Steward or at least before I knew it, I had come by my own observation and experience to almost the same method, which A. Stewart now very fully has given and which he has tried to prove scientifically. I had just like him, to right a good deal with the prejudice of the men of the Meteor, and they would not convince, even by seeing with their

own eyes, until at this came time the authority of
the book, which I had translated for those gentlemen,
had removed their last doubt. By the way,
most people follow authority only, and it
has happened quite often that, when I could not
explain the most self-evident thing, to call
a third person, who used the very same words,
was often sufficient to conquer all difficulties.

Very few stand upon their own opinions!
In my own park where I had formerly planted
a great many trees after the old and wrong
principles, gradually trimmed, and packed in
winter, which remained alive indeed, but
were of little profit, I have also several spec-
imens, now eighty feet high, transplanted
a few years ago according to the latter and
more correct principles, without the loss of
any branches and roots; and nobody will
believe that they have grown up in any
other soil than that in which they are

now standing.

One though the kind of transplantation is always very expensive and is generally done only in great landscape plantations with fruit trees, which is intended to be planted isolated, this method would at least be approximated, by preserving as much as possible the root and crown of the trees, ^{forming} them had been done. Their former situation must also be regarded. For it cannot be successful when, for instance, an old tree is transplanted from a thicket into an open place, a thing which I see every day done by gardeners. To smooth and leaning back and the slower growth, which shadow and the protected situation has given to it, show its weaknesses, while often the most ugly insignificant planting outside, the very top of a tree, under a man's ear, and whether, will always promise to flourish. It is another thing with very young trees, that it is a certain rule that they cannot be

headed quite different from the old ones, when they
are 5 or 6 years old, because their nature chan-
ges in the course of the year according to circum-
stances. A four-year-old plant, for instance,
will suffer by losing its tap-root; but an
old tree will never miss it.

Larger trees, which were not too close together, as
still in my park to-day, for the sake of course, —
were transplanted with root-balls, in order to
save time and transportation. But this is done
very & least, from necessity, for the first year
into young plantations and by this to give
them more height and better appearance. As
soon as the sprouts of the younger trees grow again
they must be put off as they have fulfilled their
purpose for, at least, a very good looking mass
can be formed by planting together five or six
in each, not too soon, from a distance the
tree's regular effect will always be lacking, which
would be fully attained by preserving them longer.

It requires some experience and taste to trim
trees of medicine-pipe, which are to be preserved,
and still to avoid some of the flowers, which
are indispensable in following the rules of Herart,
namely to take off a part of the roots and leaves,
(both of which must always show proportionately
the same condition) without injury and in
such a way, that they may keep their original
good form and even grow up again to their former
size. It is necessary that nature should be studied
in each thing. The tree must be cut, that
it will not as it possibly may have done ten
years ago, and care must be taken that the etc -
etc - of the tree may be covered by grasping
them together, with others.

It is certainly best to form a nursery, or still
rather two - nurseries, as those trees which are
to be transplanted later than two years high.
They may be done quickest by sowing a few
in a spot, where plants have as a maximum age,

about thirty years, are not standing too close together. They must be thinned, so that they cannot touch each other, and the best possible plan is to be given to the crowns. A ditch, ^{separating the trees} proportioned to the size of the tree, about two feet in length and sufficiently deep, has then to be made around the tree, three to five feet away from the stem, and crossing it north. This ditch is afterwards to be filled with foliage or manured soil. In this arrangement the tree will soon form a dense net of roots, which entangle together and do not pass for a long time. The district of the ditch. After in every form this operation, to which, three or four years are necessary, and when it has taken effect, it has been cut again in the same manner. It is to be transplanted with the same facility and small expense as with forest-hall, and that without cutting it any more. All this has the great advantage that a tree which is now arrived in this way will soon grow and be

we regard to its further growth by its transplanta-
tion, than in any other case, because all the
protecting properties (so called by Stewart) are
more carefully given to it. Adams joins these
protecting properties but seldom in so complete
a manner. There are of course certain trees,
which seem to stand everything, as for instance,
most of the acacias, gleditsias and the Lar-
gardie and Parashia poplar. They can be
transplanted with less care, in order to ease, time
and money, which is certainly an important
thing. Another remark, which does not seem to me
superfluous, is the following: Larger trees must
be transplanted deeper than before; it is, some-
times better to plant them higher. But it must in this
case not be neglected to put in again during
the first year a small dam of loam with
ground that part of the stem, which was
formerly covered with earth and which is now
exposed to the air; or the tree will rot.

sold and die. I have already lost several precious specimens simply by neglecting this rule. To wrap moss around the whole stem in the first year is only necessary, when the tree was most or less protected.

If the tree is young to be transplanted with first-ball, a method which only necessity can excuse, it is best to undertake it towards the end of the winter and at the beginning of spring. Both branches and roots suffer too much if

they are done in the middle of the winter, and I have especially noticed this with chestnut, which cannot well endure mutilation, but which will grow very nicely by observing the Stewart-method. Veggs are inclined to place the trees, which are to be transplanted, towards the same points of compass as before. But this is wrong, and Stewart recommends even the contrary, and for the good reason, that all trees, which have much snow are forced too

much and consequently get one-sided. It falls, therefore, that it is better to plant them the other way, by which the other side of the tree will have the better advantages. By this change of position a better form and more equilibrium are gained. Experience has confirmed the above rule everywhere, and I myself never happened to have suffered any injury by this method.

It is of still greater importance, to choose the suitable kind of soil for the tree, which we to be transplanted. If such soil cannot be obtained it must be made artificially and the tree must never be transplanted into soil which is of less value than the other was. It is really ridiculous, how ignorant most of the planters are about this. They plant different kinds of trees according to their convenience, without knowing, not to mention that they do not care anything about it, what different

kind of mixture may be necessary for different plants. The common agriculturist understands this very well with his products of the fields and shares it every day; but the planter distinguishes generally only the so-called good soil and heavy clay and sand. I have to be understood with only calling attention to this subject, as its explanation would turn me too far off my aim, which is already limited enough. Where there is turf, sand, clay, with some cattle-manure and litter, and where lime can be obtained at a moderate price all the different kinds of trees will be able to endure the climate, so by preparation of good compost and mixture with the undisturbed soil he brought to a very good growth, without any great expense, provided there is not a hostile subsoil, of thick gravel or impenetrable clay in the whole locality. Everything would be in vain in this

see. But he, who is going to plant birches
in heavy clay, chestnut in marsh, beeches
in tuffy soil, plane-trees in sand-flood,
as I often have seen, he has to consider
his own fault when cripples are produced
instead of real trees.

Now about the transplantation of single
trees. An eye to the art of the grafting
I shall add the following.

It is certain that in ^{the} groups of trees,
which are well arranged, sometimes coming
forth from the grass like an island, some from
standing over a large space, giving, as it
were, their hands to each other, or throwing
their long shade from hill over the sunny
valley, will produce by far a more picturesque
effect, than the so-called clumps, which bear
the name with the fact, that means, which
contrivè the eye as being sunbrows and bulky
like clumps. For people however, who have

patience enough, it is best to plant only such clumps
It will then be less difficult to give them a natural
and unconstrained appearance, which by plan-
ting single trees is in no way easy. So much
artificial crowding as the groups and too great an
isolation must be avoided. The transition from one group
to the other must, as it were, be avoided for the
eye, especially by single trees. A thorn bush or
fence must also frequently interrupt the
uniformity of the show. Some writers are
indeed quite-gardening about the planting of
single trees, and number. I am not of the
opinion. It is true that the bushes have a good
deal to do with it, when the grass has grown high,
but independently of the fact that a great many
grass look, and a few months before, such mea-
sures, as become needed, the rest of the time
they are almost enough. To show short bushes suf-

specifically. Several trees should sometimes be planted
together, conifers and the same sort; or they
may be placed in grouped lines, or five or six should
occasionally be put in an almost straight line
etc, for rounded groups will finally become just
as necessary, as regular rows. The drawing
on plate W. and B. gives a double grand-
mural plan of a place, upon which a num-
ber of trees is first badly grouped and then
the same number in a better' arrangement.
B. shows the view of unarranged trees.

That is naturally grouped trees.
(C) trees will look a good deal better, than
groups, if planted in groups and two
in a row. The view of the board shows which they
show. These trees appear isolated trees
and are arranged less frequently, but the
group must be so disposed that they
may be in shape, even being long and
round and some grass and other ground

an extensive and continued picture which is
not interrupted too sparingly. A very good
effect is produced by planting two entirely dif-
ferent kinds of trees, as for instance, a hick-
tree and an alder, a willow and an oak,
in one and the same hole. (I have myself
quite a picturesque specimen of such kind
in my pleasure-ground); or if near water it
may be planned that it will grow up alligues,
and almost horizontal with the water.
It has must of course be studied, in order
to be able to produce effect by seeing such
bits, and the suitable opportunities for it
must also be found out. I would advise
to plant trees, which are intended to stand
isolated, always on raised ground, as the
river ground will give them a more graceful
appearance. All trees which have grown from
scattered seeds will nearly always stand
upon some resistance.

A good method to judge the spot on the place where groups are to be planted is to dig in trees, cut down, or pine branches. Then I advise to do, until sufficient experience shows the right way and the imagination gets accustomed to improve itself with the foreman to be developed. It can certainly not be expected that every subject will. An immediate job well in every regard. This is impossible, and only main points are chosen to be considered and the experiment is to be tried close by the main points; then by laying out the paths the eye of the expert or may be prevented from falling upon objectionable places.

With larger and more close plantations I am sure to observe the following items. I shall return never undertake planting before the soil has been loosened at least two feet deep on the intended place, 2000 will.

if the soil must, i.e. of very loose drying-sand.
The chemical effect of the lowered wind and the sus-
ceptibility, which has been given to the earth by
boiling it, given surpasses the expectation
in an incredible degree. I have by boring
and plowing raised your feet deep upon dry
and pining ground obtained the most lux-
uriant sabb. crops, lindens and pines
and I had been told that hardly birch-trees
and pines would grow there. The trees have been
as fresh as ever for the last twelve years, so that
now certainly anything is to be feared for the
plantation. Only an very rough slope, when
boiling is impossible, I allow planting.
after the forester's style, that means to plant
into single holes, which have been made for
that purpose. But this method must be
applied only when it is absolutely necessary.
The original soil must, if it can
be done without too great expense, be im-

proved in every way. But if this cannot be done, only those kinds of trees have to be selected for planting, which can be expected to grow. The soil which has been surveyed merit of the time allows it, be dugged and planted with potatoes for one year. I take care to plant everything as close as possible, first because everything grows better, and secondly, because every plantation is at the same time used by me as nursery if I want to enlarge, as a part of those young plants, which some times too close together, are taken out every year. Larger specimens of trees, which have a greater growth, as poplars, alders, aspens, etc., are planted on different parts according to the soil, in order to give a complete appearance to the whole. Later on than trees are set down again to continually spring up as bushes and any other cedars, beech-trees, chestnuts, etc. which belong to the minor kind of

tree, are left. To plant very small and young specimens is, ⁱⁿ any opinion, undesirable, as it delays their growth and occasions loss of time. I therefore seldom allow trees which are less than five or six feet high, to be taken. For the same way, I use only bushes, which have a moderate height. The latter are taken in any number from the nurseries and the examples of the plantations. Yet I would not remark that there should be extensive nurseries, which are a very great choice before any plantations are made, or that such should be over the plantations.

To this simple method I owe it that my plantations in the province of a great many winters, have generally after two or three years the appearance of being ten to fifteen years old. Besides this they have served me for a long time as the best succeed.

The plantation in the park is needed

and paked only two or three years and no more afterwards, in order to preserve the horizontal roots and cause further expansion.

The plantation is then left to itself and, as said before, continually thinned, partly by taking away some trees, partly by cutting some down, that they may become timber. To such plantations my variety is not easily be given. They can be shown sometimes as a thick impenetrable to the eye, sometimes as a dense and high grown forest, or as spreading single groves, with deep woods, or as scattered the independent leaf-mould over a little forest-wood, or throwing down their branches wave-wise, or lower to above, mixed effects may be produced.

For the best I see generally only desirable or undisturbed trees and bushes, above a wide and wide extensive plants. For ideal nature has it, given always - the

character of that country and climate, where
the plantation stands, so that it may appear
as wild game and not show the art, which
had been employed in arranging it. We
have a great many very nice flowering bushes,
which vegetate in Germany without being
cultivated, and which can be used. Certainly
it is a hundred-leaved rose, *Rosa rugosa*, or
a clump of such bushes is found in the
vicinity of the wilderness, it will make a
very contradictory and affected improvement,
unless these bushes are in a place for
themselves, entirely separated, as for instance,
in a small enclosed garden, near a hut,
which vicinity indicates by itself culture
and human beings. A few exotic trees, as
the white pine, acacia, larch-trees, gli-
deliciana, red bushes, can be in a country
so domestic, but I judge in our country
linden, oak, plane tree, beech, alder,

elm trees, chestnuts, ash-trees, birches, etc.

The different kinds of poplars, which as in the beginning of great woods are account of their quick growth, are exactly rooted out by us, and so their falling remains almost by waving, and their decay-grown where looks rather sad. These must however be re-vegetation, when we are so far to leave the silver poplar, near a pine-forest, will be a very convenient thing, and the Canadian poplar will not only increase the masses of woods; they will also make high ground look a good deal more cheerful. The planting, however, had better not be wanted in a part but they never close together in the place, and will make quite an attractive sight; their force is too slight and impetuous, if they are planted in a row, but where they are a real mass, they will be a very fine one. The trees are very

one kind of tree in every plantation, and that
which may probably grow best in this case,
will I do not like to limit only one and the
same kind of trees upon the plantation. The
one which is very popular in some German
provinces, under the different kinds of trees and
especially the pine trees and the beech wood
are so called *Wald* in groups and complete
plantations are in certain ways, as if they
might be changed at any time, from one
to the other sort of trees. Just as it is with the
chance, - is said to produce a good effect
without too much culture, but it gives in
very numerous to the whole neighborhood. These
the appearance of a *Wald* in a plantation. These
method, can never be compared with nature.
Even if nature itself would give a *Wald* ^{store}
small appearance, as a *Wald*, has ever out a
certain different kind of trees and bushes
it in the same climate it *Wald*.

have raised them in manifold ways. One
would place a group or a small forest of my
and the more kind of how many sometimes look
quite natural, but continuous as a tower
is, or very close, the most of nations to
them in a landscape, that can be thrown
which is more beautiful and more
harmonious with its nature than a European
mixed forest, in which the rays of the sun
are playing in a hundred various colours.
Indeed a more numerous and numerous
had a plantation where one may play a change
of places, or another some kind of tree, which
are planted in one row, again in another, some
kind trees, or a congregation of poplars or
oaks is to be found, and after a thousand
steps the same arrangement repeat itself.
It is another thing in the forest of old
trees, where finally the mighty grander - just
as it is with modern - 'express the new.

Let our border cool, even if entirely unenclosed, it will cool well, if the pine is planted together with the oak, the best time with the alder the week before winter the border, and this a border with different kind of bordered wood. As for the with I believe for ~~the~~ always follow the rule as Mr. Ripston, who is a distinguished artist in gardening, says, never to plant a tree without placing some - bushes around it in its protection. Although this is not a new idea lately, nothing can indeed be more suitable in protection and decoration for the plantations.

It need not be said that all blossoming plants and those which bear berries, as wild berries, hawthorn, haw, peonies, mountain-ash, hawthorn, hawthorn, red berries, etc., must be planted as far as possible from the border and where they will shade the grass, but too much shading must certainly be avoided.

The Laurel tree would not be planted in the
middle row, some rows of laurel regularly on
the borders, as is the practice with many of
our gardeners. The jaws of the plantation must
in the country be interrupted every six or seven
where the public road right through, by high-
ways or by trees close to the road, or by trees
with much foliage, which stand a little
west of the road. Also try to gain by cutting
and trees, planted on the jaws, but which
not sometimes, overlooking the street, that
it is convenient, in which nature is hard
to be imitated. The triumph in the pleasure
ground is not, as I will soon more minutely
describe, show the greatest possible variety, but
only in regard to their variety in height, but
this is a common thing in our
Other matters, not always necessary to place
the large trees in the midst of the plantation,
and the small in rows gradually towards

around the borders. The contrary will look a good deal more natural, and a high tree, which rises in the midst & leans on the border of the plantation, a row of polye trees, intermixed several times in the air, is more picturesque, even in smaller groups, than continually mixed masses, but in regular rows as receding, as in both sides and which might admit to be permitted occasionally, in the case of nurser. The drawing on plate II. shows the different effects of the growing - but need there is he recommended arrangement, A. and B. For forest plantations on paths, C. and d. for shrub-beries in the midst of grass.

I don't dare to decide here for the calculation of 'shading' and the time of colour can be drawn into account when planting. This matter has it I think under our experience, I have never succeeded in the method, *growing*

when I entered too much into the details, whereas
plantations, which had been, as it were, mixed to-
gether, without any such consideration, have often
by mere accident and chance developed attractions
that had never been expected. I have even been
flattered with many compliments about my
art, in buying out such plantations, which
I have deemed as little, as many a physician
who has performed a great cure, without knowing
how he did it. I therefore suppose that I
don't pay very much attention to any rule
in the matter, and that I always have attained
the golden mean. It must be taken into ac-
count very much that upon different soil
which in a very great scale cannot always
be kept so well, stands proper the colour of
savage trees will, even by fair growth, often
with quite different leaves what had been
expected; and that, for instance, he who had
intended to raise a dark maple has to

his relinquishment received our strong leaves very
very light. It is certainly well advised that
the saying a minister, the frequent variety of
his - great and right your foliage of broad
and punctuated leaves is to be avoided both
in back and landscape. It might be
said well to give painting unless for the de-
v. N. otherwise the tact of the proportion
itself must seem as the rest aside.

They is the greatest difficulties with all, year -
to times concerns the same of him outside
force, say, to give them a curved effort,
natural and pleasant to the eye. With
great plantations, it is England, that can
forget of several magnificent examples.
Generally the park of Lord and in
Lahain, where I may be allowed to
mention his leaves looking to be desired
and can be arranged - every other
for his study. Not so low of Country land.

plantations, I would say, that it is Mr. Mack-
ie well known architect, who has in my
opinion a more - and that quite recently -
the only right method. In the gardens of
the Buckingham - house, the new palace of
the King, and also in Virginia-water, he has
arranged a magnificent specimen of it. By
the way, I consider Windsor-park, with the new
plantations in Virginia-water, one of the most
valuable ones in England. In its extensive area
variety it forms a complete lunge and - me-
morable landscape. Both and park has
in the liberality and grandeur of the recent
deceased King become the most worthy evidence
of the most powerful monarch in the world.
It is a pity that it was so exceedingly hard
to get access to the most beautiful part, in
which George II. resided, and the liberality of
the present monarch will, we hope, have changed
this. His sovereign decreased majesty was so

chy of other people's observation that in a good many
my class, when some indiscreet book was possibly,
a second story, in some place every third, had
with many difficulties been mailed upon the
wooden plank-boat, which embraces the park.
He who did not belong to the special agravi-
ances of his majesty or who had not extradi-
tary connections, unless he was successful in
dismissing out an intriguer in order to be able to
see Virginia water, could never come near to
that sacred place. For the lover of garbure tho
was doubly to be regretted for the long deposed
as his devotee said, not only the names
of the first gentlemen in the country) but
also that of the most tactful landscape
artist in England.

It is certain that the prosperous climate to
stand in great stead to the English, which in
the 17th century all kinds of energies, or
that the clergy - and

lance, all kinds of Sax. Achates, Vicharron,
Papyrus, Lappin, Larned, etc., which give a very
and quickly rich soil, horses and the joint-
necessaries to be introduced.

The common planing method is most and
more common place is to burn and then, now
and is still in practice. To lay either oval
and round crops upon the grass. or to draw
harrow and sometimes mow - lines on
the horses as the paths which whips and in
a deep grass edge, behind with the weather
wind and rain. and it must then be
specially raked and the single bushes cut so
that they do not touch each other. Between
them, single horses must be planted as usual
along, in order to give more room to the
plantations. The result of the work will be so
that just as much black soil is to be seen
as usual and more, and that immediately in
the most convenient way to be seen in any city.

and natural irregularity predominates. This method of manipulation has been entirely given up by Mr. Davis. He plants the shrubs in large masses close together, the mass with close insets, penetrating far into the plantation, overlapping them and with drawing from the top in an uncertain direction; or he sets the single pieces of grass near the border grass quite irregularly, just as it may come out by laying them without cutting the edges towards the plantation. Plenty

of isolated trees and bushes are still planted when the grass, in order to interrupt the line of wood and moss is desirable, and that they may look better from different views. They should, however, not obstruct the view to their own advantage, with a view to the possibility of their being cut. The same will apply to a large mass, or a number of plants and trees, when the view without obtaining a certain shape and not

the golden mean must be taken, as we saw last
time at the exhibition, without any flowers and
nearly black. ^{It is generally} ^{found}
to be long, and already the same principle as
Mr. Lobb, and have open some prepared spots
for flowers on some places in the chubberry
plantations, which, it is true, may not look
well early in spring, but when in summer
and autumn (our season for country life
which that of the Englishmen is mostly) the
winter will soon be filled out and show
many different colours. I have however also
for the shrub-plantations in the lower garden the
old ones mentioned ^{of}, provided that suits
now, but we see, and growth of the flowers, in-
vite it and that lowly is not out of
place. But this I do without any exaggeration
and with the utmost that I expect of it. ^{It}
will, so far as possible, covered by flowers.
To the lower beds together I give always a

certain and marked form, and I like best to
enclose them by baskets. For that purpose I often
use enclosures, made of iron, or wooden ones
decorated by ropes, or high leaves and other dis-
tinct forms, made of clay, or margins which
are twisted from twigs with a handle fastened
above, around which blowing cornucopias
is growing etc. *S.* of places which are
surrounded by low borders and vases, large
vases, French baskets, which are covered by
grass-walks, cement stands, all this is
held good, an inevitable place and with proper
surroundings.

For what has been said it can be seen that
Mr. Dick's principles are, exactly understood,
my view in this respect, that for the pleasure
ground - as a large garden, which, as already
said, involve a transition between park and
grounds - he has employed the same principles
which are to be seen in all well fenced and shrub-
land.

itions viz: That the real line of beauty of the outside of a plantation must consist in irregular and bold projections and withdrawals of itself, varied by occasional almost straight lines, though interrupted by single trees and bushes which are planted in front of the straight line. By these means stiffness is prevented and grace and outline are secured. Furthermore more it must never consist of two ideal rows - lines, especially those which are drawn in rock-scenery form, which is the most unnatural of all, and which hinders every effect of light and shade - the great secret of landscape-painting. It will, if seen in front, in spite of its curves, soon nevertheless always an apparent straight line but seen from the side, it will present a most disgusting running up and down without showing any matter. Sharp edges will on the other hand & down do harm, and they get in their rounded sufficiently themselves by the regular -

from.

Usually, after the first two years, and when the weeding, which is of great necessity, and must be done just a long time, is over, grass grows everywhere on the borders of the plantation. It is the borders when other things are still to be seen. This is done that any occasional roughness of the apparatus-like way ~~is~~ disappear and that a very unobscured connection between meadows and forest may form itself.

In places where the path leads through the middle of the plantation, it is also either to be planted close to the path or by the same just mentioned method, a natural edge of grass, which will flourish in the thicket, must be produced. Only in the forest-garden I allow a continuous edge of grass, which is regularly cut, always leaving the same width. This edge of grass can at times be made by cow-burdies, or violets etc. To

place pine-trees close to the path must in general
be avoided, as they must be trimmed and their
beauty will lose by it, besides the no grass
can grow below them. If they are planted at
a sufficient distance from each other so that
they can shelter their branches, they will
then become quite a decoration. But there
may also here be exceptions; and on this
occasion I would warn once for all against
holubty. Truly, regular pine exceptions.
But in order to allow one's self exceptions, one
must be liberally sensible with the rule.
To enlarge old and young out plantations
by addition of younger ones will have no ex-
fect in several years, and has been dis-
proved. Yet, sometimes it is necessary. At
this case, one part of the older trees has to be
cut away and it has to be planted cherwoods,
with the larger specimens so near the edge of the
old trees that all transition covers the old to the

new will not be noticed. For this purpose the bottom of some single old trees on the border have to be cut and covered by young trees until the rough excavation-line, which makes a bad effect, will disappear.

To the planting of the shrubs with blossoming bushes, perennial shrubs and flowers, I must still make the following remark:

1.) It is advisable to plant usually (not always) four or five and the same sort continuous masses, rather than too many single isolated specimens.

2.) By such masses it is especially to be recommended to cover projecting places entirely and to lean them so against suitable higher bushes, that they do not stand too separated or seem too clumsy and artificial.

3.) One must plant only such specimens as stand in the same proportion in regard to size, and they will have a more nat. For instance,

a young white elder, was four feet high, from a nursery must not be planted before a grove of Prairie elder, four feet high by which later on a reversed proportion in regard to size would be the result.

If all plants, young and old ones, just as they come into one's hands, are mixed together, they will in many years grow up to the size which nature has destined for them, but they will first for quite a long time make a confused effect and not that which had been expected.

For the better understanding of this, I would red the reader to look at the drawing illustrating it. There is a mixture of hedges marked which are expected to blossom in spring and summer.

This model can of course be very different, but it might almost be anticipated, as every one who has seen a well made and for the sake of convenience and certainty of the effect

to repeat them entirely, or partly in the pleasure-ground. I would bet that nobody will notice that there are only twelve different models, but he will find the variety of the garden, enlarged after each principle a good deal larger than one which is mixed together at a venture, even if the latter should contain a far greater number of different plants. For the next thirty years of each model can be taken, if wanted, but it must always be made methodically, for without this carefulness nothing can succeed in the art.

The given example is selected purposely not complicated but very simple and only the most common materials, which are accessible to everyone, have been chosen, in order not to encumber upon the taste of the reader. Here is a list of new offices & new ladies who must to make living my law in the arrangement of their gardens, and who can give unlimited play to their natural kind sense for enjoying in pleasure.

Finally a remark about avenues.

I am far from condemning them as being too regular although they very seldom look well before the trees have reached a great age. In certain purposes, however, as for instance, to create parks, for avenues of large palaces etc. they are certainly to be recommended. But these things have to be considered too, viz.: 1) To give them the largest possible breadth and not too straight lines. 2) To place, if possible, a double row of trees rather close together, but take care, in this - these two rows at such a distance that the trees grow out well. 3) To select only those kinds of trees for avenues which are suitable, viz, such as have a nice form, give shade and last well. There are in our country, in sandy soil elms and oaks; in richer soil, lindens, chestnut, or maples, and, in a protected position, evergreens. It is better to sacrifice always in the beginning a few more expense when planting in order to make the soil at least for the first years qualified for the growth of such trees.

as are more than poplars and birch-trees, which it is
true, will grow everywhere, but which, as a source, will
always present a bad aspect, and will not last nearly
so long as others. Upon my own estate, I have begun
to employ a method, which, for the purpose, had never
been tried before (as it is suggested to me by a
garden plantation in Hiltzbach), and which
especially in a locality with much sand as it is
usually with ours, will, I am sure, give the best result.
The method is as follows: The soil is bounded on both
sides along the street, & which is six, or in England,
only a decent, and substantial drainage, where
necessary, but wide ditches only very seldom, some-
times a narrow channel a broader space according
to the locality. This space is entirely filled with
young trees, just like a forest plantation. Between
them some single taller groups are planted, which
form a kind of irregular avenue above the
low hedges. When the adjoining estate is not
my own, I content myself with containing

those higher bushes on the borders of the path, without
planting anything else. The training of such a part
of a tree will illustrate the whole. In respect
plate II. g. The young trees are generally kept as bushes,
and as such are trimmed every week to twice a year;
the larger ones are left to themselves. From this it
can be seen that even a poor estate well managed has
a more pleasant aspect, even from the streets. In this
way, a great many different effects can be produced
by different arrangements, as by allowing the
larger masses to grow up tall by embanking some
older trees, by checking others etc. Finally ob-
jecturable places of the outside of the landscape, when
it is unattractive, can be entirely concealed by a
desirable lower growing mantle. If it should happen
that more of the larger trees die out later, or will
not grow well, it is only necessary to allow some
of the younger ones, which are close by, to grow
up. In this case any kind of tree can be used,
provided they grow well. B. ref. gardening. *Arboreus canis*

take place by such arrangements, and a free course of
this kind animates the most shy birds especially and
bird forests, freely visiting itself with them, whilst
the long rows of Lombardic poplars, surrounding like
a regiment of soldiers, which are planted over
these black pines, add in every body that has only
the slightest idea of picturesque scenery, present
a kind of deception. When, now, my eye starts
far, led me to such trees, I could forget this
and feeling only in shutting my eyes and by
forceably evoked sleep.

Eight chapters. Roads.

An essential quality of the roads is, first, that they are always hard and as dry as possible. If I were writing in England I would leave out this point entirely, as the art of the construction of the roads is perfectly known there. But in our country we are far back in this respect, and I do not believe it superfluous when I speak more fully on the techniques of this subject at the end of the chapter. Good roads are of course very expensive, and I have never after that this is the main reason that in the English parks there are in general only few roads, and rather circuitous roads.

It happens quite often that in a place where a road leads into the park from the foreground it will suddenly break off at the iron ironing of the latter, so that from that iron ironing through the midst of the masses of cattle, always

hearing the disagreeable sounds of those four-legged
creatures. We saw, in spite of the disproportion in
the value of money in these countries, accomplished our
purpose better and by the spirit of something that
is rather and more pleasant when we follow other
principles than those of the English people in regard
to the quantity of the roads. For what is the use
of a pack which always offers only one and the same
picture and four good points, and when we are not,
as it were, led by an invisible hand to the most
convenient place, which teaches us to understand
his will without taking away the possibility of
doing it quietly and with leisure. But this is
the case of the roads, and if we had to travel
about fourteen in one day, too few will, on
the other hand, be still more disadvantageous
than the many. Roads are the mute leaders of
the journey and must serve to let him find
without constraint every enjoyment which the
world may offer. A thing that will have

to be avoided is, not to show too many roads, which can easily be done both by right disposition and by plantations. The words, "too many", I meant in the English sense, for an estate of about a thousand acres extent here, has often only one or two main roads but the contrary of it in our country would be English gardens, where fifty, two or three roads run close by, showing the same views and returning to one and the same place, a very disgusting

view. Now what has been said, it follows that it is not necessary that the road should continually run just like a snake, which is twisted around it's neck, but they must with facility and suitability have such curves as are necessary for following the object. And the curves themselves are sometimes subjected to certain rules and it will be necessary sometimes to create obstructions where they are lacking in order to preserve the ground in an natural way. For instance, it will not look well if one and the same road,

seen from a near distance, show two curves at one
and the same time. If this cannot be entirely avoided,
a very sharp curve has to be changed into
a very long one. The former must have for an
equal length two, or three times in the inside, or
a high ground, around which the road beds may
naturally show through the middle of it. Some-
times that P. e. h. c. and d. If there is neither
obstruction, nor any such necessity, the roads
must run always straight or with only slight
curves, no matter if the distance be a very
great one. Where there occurs an obstruction
the driver must go close to it rather than follow
the so-called level-lines, and take a great
man. The sudden curves are by far the most
picturesque ones especially if the road with
such a curve disappears from view in the
distance as a forest. The most also, if
possible, avoid having two parallel roads,
where the inside is but separated in a

striking way by mountains and valleys, or by a gap.

For without this natural separation two roads in an avenue running in the same direction, close together, will be superfluous, and the least want just to be satisfied, even in the way uncollected things, before the most perfect arrangements can seem suitable.

In an open locality it is to be regarded which you will be given to the grass appears by the separation of the road. It can happen here that by only a short road a very extended place is depressed. I will mention an example which drew my own attention to this rule.

There is a hill, in my park, which, projecting in a large meadow spaces, separates it, at first, right, into two almost exact halves. There is a river along the whole expanse, and a carriage way leads along it.

On upon the fundamental plan on plate I. c. there was now made the given line of the ridge, which is marked by hatching as the most prominent part of the localities and also the two grass expanses,

which are slowly acquired by nature, and which can be removed from the residence that stands upon the ridge.

To this building leads another carriage way from the upper side, and there it was necessary for me to have a foot path which connects the two carriage roads for the sake of a better communication. This foot path was intended to lead to the left side of the castle.

First, I arranged it ~~as~~ ^{another}, as shown on plate P. 1. by the pointed line, ^{and this} intended to follow the gradual ascending of the height, (in general the simplest method). But I was never pleased and I tried in vain about ten

different lines. In every line I found out that the path spoils all the harmony of the views. At last it became clear to me that also the grass expanse which is interrupted by the path had to take the very same direction; since the projecting mountain divided the view originally into two almost symmetrical meadow expanses in order not to disturb the harmony, or the balance of the whole - i. e. I am allowed to say so. - In this is a kind of uncertainty and hidden.

equity, which does not allow any contradiction, but which, on the contrary, needs every open plantation of this kind, in order to produce a satisfactory effect. This dislocation of the path, which has been done after the mentioned principles, as shown by the letters S. and G., removed at once all difficulties. Such work may perhaps require some experience in order to be able to understand the matter upon the ^{proper} design. But in reality the advantage gained will at once seem self-evident to everybody.

Carrriage roads must be arranged so that the curves and the main points in the whole park can be visited by turns, and that in returning to the residence the same places need not be passed again. At least not in the same direction. This problem is often very hard to be solved, and I can say that I have in this matter given a good specimen, which has cost me just as much labor as the arranging of a labyrinth may have cost our architect. The plot, at the most in this regard has

an always inevitable connection; in order to have at
pleasure, many separate walks, which are formed, as
it were, by themselves. But they must on the other hand
be so connected with each other that one can in dis-
ferent ways use by turns a part or the whole of
them. It may or several principal avenues, which run
through the park, are intended as "approach", - as the
English people call it - to the castle or residence, the
latter, ought, to be hidden quite a long time, in order
to have opportunity to give more length and extending
to the avenues. But if the building has already been
shown it might then not be advisable to turn off the
direction of the avenue even if, unless there is a
mountain or lake which gives or forms a resistance,
that one cannot do so.

(1) So called circuitous road around the whole
park (drive) must in every respect be the con-
trary from the sight of ground which has already
been assessed as imperfect; for it always runs
along the wall in a monotonous plantation. It

must on the contrary be arranged so that one cannot
recognize the nearness or remoteness of the borders.
One must therefore see that proportionately large and
grouped grass appears as seen, which can easily be
arranged between the permissible junction and the
paths. (And by running to the most beautiful points
within its frontier, it must open views on the outside
of the park above the hidden enclosures, and also to-
wards its centre. These views can, as demonstrated
in chapter 2, (Enclosures) be formed by little ditches,
etc. It is still to be considered that a path should
show an every different view as possible, by riding
up and down, and this can be attained by suitable
situation and right disposition of the plantations.
This will double its variety and is effected by suitable
arrangement of new plantations, which must, as it
will, force the promenade. To see all part of the
landscape by riding up, and the other by riding
back. When especially nice points of view, it is
good to lay the way in front of them and the

for quite a long time, in order to enjoy them longer and better, and not to show them only from one side, where they can be overlooked.

I consider it unnecessary to make the paths in a park or broad as is required for a carriage road. Ten or six Spanish feet for foot-paths and ten to fifteen feet for carriage road are sufficient. In public gardens, they may be other rules.

Carriage roads and foot-paths in the park are to be constructed only with little difference from each other. The whole difference lies in the thickness of the stones. I myself have with the best and most lasting stones observed the following method.

Both kinds of ways must first be dug out, and that respectively two, one or only half a foot deep, and in places where there is running water or accumulation of this element to be kept, they must be provided with a canal that runs below.

This canal must have sufficient descent, and from the sides small canals must lead to the main,

which at the entrance are provided with an iron grate, that the water may go through without obstruction. In order to prevent overflowing at the descents, trenches of stone may be laid between the iron grates, along the sides of the road, or, when they are too expensive, the deepened sides of the road can be pitched with a mixture of tar and gravel. In the park, I sometimes make open ditches on one or both sides of the road, and oblique cross-trenches under the road itself, and this is order to save expense. This does the same service, but does not look so well. Where there is only little water to pass through, the subterranean course need not be bricked, but only filled with field stones, or by gutter-tiles, such as are used in meadow drainage, and have already been mentioned above as the water course has been provided for in this way. Field-stones (which consist of granite), which must be as small as possible, have to be laid about six inches high on the carriage-roads. These field-stones are in a little arch pressed down, and after—

would fix iron-shops with broken pieces of brick
two inches high put over it, and then these iron-
shops must, as it were, be cemented with pulvisher,
rough river-gravel six inch high put over it, and
finally the whole pressed in with iron or stone
rollers. The latter, namely the laying of gravel
and the pressing is generally renewed every year
or at best every second year. Such a road
forms always sufficiently durable, even for
the heaviest passenger-carriages, that a sheet of this kind
has to bear. See the Macadamizing process published in England Besides this, it has the advantage that
immediately after its having been finished, it is
perfectly even and straight and is a good car-
riage road, whilst the Macadamized roads,
which consist, merely of broken granite, will
never be really convenient until carriages
have driven over them a long time. And before
it comes to that, they remain very inconve-
nient for horses and also for us, and latter-
ly, the joints of the granite pieces will in some

place stuck out over the surface, after all.

Foot paths are arranged by me after the same principle, only, with the difference that, instead of broken field-stones, I take often only flag or broken chert, with some rubble, and for covering, some fine gravel. Compare plate Pl., as the practical the path, and 9. as the surface. Where there is boulder, so called Windsor gravel, which in England is found only in few places, and which soon weets itself just as firmly as clay, without any rising water, there is, washing more necessary not laying the Windsor gravel six inches high above the surface for producing the most desirable path, which is like a parquetry. It need not be cleared at all from weed, but is dug round every spring, and rolled in again. If this excellent gravel is not so hard the brown-yellow colour of which harmonizes so beautifully with the green of the grass, the paths will have to be axed ^{three} three or three ^{times} a year. This is generally only necessary on the borders, and

can, together with the cutting of the edges, be done
by a few women. Consequently this method is not
very expensive. It is possible that the rubbish, which
I announced as cement, promotes the vegetation
in some way especially if the paths are not used
very much. But the mentioned advantage sur-
passes the disadvantages in such a way that I for-
want no fat gravel. I cannot recommend any
other method for constructing foot-paths. In
former times, I have been trying to obtain Windsor
gravel artificially, by a mixture of clay and small
lime gravel, but it was very poor. I can
not identify in the mixture a compound cement.
But a good time will be spent when I will
take care to use better material for building and
the cost will be about 1/2 which is about 1/2
to the Windsor gravel. In order to save great expense
I will use a mixture of gravel and sand - is called
sand, but I will use just a little bit of sand in the
way the way but if the weather is continually

wet, and also in winter times, these wraps are always
bad.

We find the same is never to be done, "with
brown", and in wet weather be rolled at times,
to be another thing in perfect condition, once
after the first winter, hands torn or some
of our best men, except wraps during the
winter, and in winter. This is not at all unusual,
that it is a principal thing I would see a good
thing, or the water.

There are many and feet talk, which can
be done by laying your hand on the ground,
I am sure, to be supplied with a good
stratum of stone half a foot deep below, and
protected by covered or open drains, if they are
not to be done. In winter, the same
is done far more pleasant than coverings.

Finally I want to remark that to the under-
ground, or the water, and to the water,
either than being, clay and to an, which are

structure and goodness,

is not small: that they shall be well made in
regard to the texture and that they shall be com-
modious.

I am persuaded that he will act after the given
principles will be established with the consent, and
that if he found it convenient, say, if
will read the experiment upon the lease
now expected.

Autobiographic
Table.

Although each and every act, in its nature, is
absolutely necessary, for a complete, and a
regular, operation, it will not be so, if it is even reproducible.
Sins and vices are delegated by them; for who does
not like, to listen at the secret parlour of the house, for
the distant subsisting of the soul, than to the fruitfulness of
a glowing fountain? Who has not been obtained in
such a manner, to be like the tranquility of the wilderness
in which he wanders as the wind, a cloud, or
a rainbow, in the mountains, to be the aspect of
the painter, to see, chosen by the stars, a
colour, to be a-cult, to triumphantly, sweeping,
with his pen, very hard, it is not to act, to
conquer nature, or to undertake upon things
which she has not created herself.

I have now said adieu to every subject, and
in which I am in pursuit of it, to create a subject
with every change of mind, to create, but a

had much well inspired it, the former opinion
stands in much a negative light, the latter a posi-
tive one and more so, except perhaps the hypothesis has
itself, would have a substance of this kind to a wa-
ter containing alkali, we presume by such a use, the
oil never. It is then and common water can, say
some place be conducted into the subject of use,
it is, at the various uses it occupies in common,
we at least that the various alkalis must be alone
and rather expensive we could be assured &
more out a great an advantage, for in their
use it is quite possible, which, has not yet been
the situation of the element of action.

It is more & more & the last, which are the
most naturally - we in the exhibit that - a
natural and uncombined form, there is still
more in relation to the same. In the whole
of our science this is nothing perhaps more, to
the point that, and the position of the same
is not to be taken as the point; it is

By the geological origin, however, the
mountain is composed of two kinds of rock, the lower part
is a soft sand or the outside layers of the granite
zone, which is applied to the foundation, and the
mass of the water. To in the plantation, see in, to
stand in a line, sometimes long, sometimes short
and has a long course to the west or to
east, and the opposing strata have run out
connected in one rather than several circles, and at
times even in some cases, the water is
in some instances, showing the opposite line
of a line or more, and a small distance in
direction, or rather parallel direction, but this with
reference to the difference which is not to be found
in some of the mountains, but the line of the
mountain is the same as the water is, the water is
run in several to the westward

and the water is not only the same line, and
in some cases, but also in the opposite
direction, the water is not only the same

which which' has been stated for the purpose, at
Lampton should be attracted to the particles, which fix
on the depth of the water:

Vegetables, seeds, &c (his birds and other most
blowing water however in the 'wines, eggs and) about
is heated to a great extent. The water he
finds in an easy and pleasant way'. The remedy
used is best for it, and it is proven by thousands
of people with very little and showing them into
the water.

Therefore, what it is for what has been said, and the
shown to be no way the most, which I have seen various
and; the same as, I would not regard as the best to be
served with, but it will certainly produce a more
pleasant one than the other. For it will prove no
point where the end of the water, which is a great deal of
thing.

North Chapter
Islands.

A solitary little plain upon a wooded island covered which flows the water, on the west end of this swimming is a large reef, which in its crystal bottom is for a good many people more attractive than all the chosen islands. Landman offers this enjoyment also, but endeavors to gain. Edwards disposed in the way. As we nicely emerged in a large and flowing river, we conscientiously were seen and contribute a good deal by the large variety to the embellishment of the whole. Our sailing units also try to be visible, as well as I's strategy, have little that is so, even as these points, and I hardly remember to see even a mountain on adjacent island which did not betray its mountain origin at first sight. In the small bay, garden was first pronounced, which I always keep private, was known, which represents, more the picture of painting in its process, than that of an island created by nature. It is true that nature has not

expected lines, sometimes, but this is an, as a certain

"It is no real goal" which can never be reached in imitation. It is illusion becoming for us to follow only the same sort in a certain part as the painter has to admit some real goals which simply because, though in an unreal, they would look so real - count on them, partly as of the difficult arrangement. And here as can say, rightly: "It is a: so-called" in art has irrevocably."

It is that artificial which are generally recognized in art. Then form is either real or unreal. It is not real side, and with some parts, plastic is form - work. It is the form quite separate. It can be nothing, but more, frequently by extension, in fact, even an almost real? If flood of the water forms it, and is governed by the law. There is either a force of ground, not in reality, the pressure of the flood, by its height and pressure, which the force of it, is now in - is a thing, nothing, covered by the water in

more unobstructed course; or, finally, sedimentary
sand, which the flood has brought with it remains
so placed above the low water, when the flood has
subsided. In the former case, rough descent,
and high sources and abrupt lines is also rounded
and well covered in the latter and third case, there
will descent always be found on one side, which is
sharply pointed on both ends and only a low pass -
at and over an uneven rounded island. Some -
one plate B. C. and D.

Notwithstanding such as is suggested here, make the
islands, smaller in the middle of the river, so at
least quite distant from the banks. This opposition
will continue in other papers. Allowing on the
side of the river, will probably form itself as shown
below, with some occasional variation in the
Detail of the line.

If the water runs precipitously into a basin, some
island at the entrance, it will then have a
form as shown by A, as it will follow the

substit. banks, and the water about will not be likely
to penetrate on both sides, and I cannot see the possible possibility
that it will cause the river to be more by slow overflowing
in a deep passage than by quick running, the water
from a can than be regarded as a natural one. For
the river does not, round here on both sides but forms a
long point on its left hand by flowing slowly on the
right side. On the other side of it, the quietly flowing
water will only overflow and run slowly around the
higher ground, and will no longer rush violently. A
river will very seldom run into a basin in such a
way that its mouth will resemble the neck of a
bottle. Compare Figure 8.

The embrace and slope of an island must likewise be
arranged according to the probable effect of the
land of the island the water that flows against it.
The same slope on all sides and unvarying even in its
height is the most common fault, and one which
I also made in the beginning. Compare the wrong
party, and the better one h.

Even the better forms can be still more improved by
scintally planting over them in such a way - that those
places, which are less satisfactory to the eye, will
be covered, and by giving more variety to the surface,
without disturbing the harmony. The right season
has to decide here, which joined with taste and
experience, understands how to guess that which
cannot regularly be taught for the rest almost
the same rules have to be employed in regard to
the islands as for the shrubberies, which likewise
are in a certain way, bush-islands upon the grass
spraw. I shall mention here only a few
examples i. and p. which can be modified.
Islands, which are entirely covered with
plants to the edge of the water, will never look
had no matter what their form may be, and
in case of defective formation, this will be the only
remedy. I would not advise to leave them
which unplanted even if their form be the best
in it & the most. Affects thing to good. ~~it~~

in her dry bones, (if I am allowed to say so).
And at last, we must confess that in spite of
all exertion to drive into it, nature will retain
something unreachably "impalpable", and sooner or
later say to us: "E plus ultra!"

Eleventh chapter.

Rocky.

It is true that it is very hard work to make
people. And when nature does not furnish them
enough, in such a way, that they can be moved and
placed on the new ground in their old form, a very
imitation could hardly accomplish its object.
But there is still something of some value for
which nature furnishes models, viz. accumulation
of stony masses which, fluted down by floods
or mountain rivers, often strongly resemble
rocks as at least look very picturesque, without
human participation.

This method is easily to be imitated and it is only to be observed that such accumulation of stone blocks are laid up ~~the~~ gradually by single ones ^{rather near together} ~~which have been put in the neighborhood~~, and by placing the blocks so that ~~the~~ projecting from water soil of brackish water or water, they are only partly dry and near in their whole size. It does no harm to connect them at times with a piece of wall of broken field stone just as if one has used for some purpose, An instance for a fundament of a bridge, or in order to obtain a rough bank, the piece of a rock which nature has deposited there, and he made no art, wet by, well for the intended purpose. This often at the same time a suitable opportunity to plant such kind of plants as grow only upon stone subsoil and which often afford a great decoration, especially near the water, when generally such stone work is done, embankments, fountains, walls, etc. are especially to be recommended, and which in a large part ought not to be omitted.

A kind of track, which can be recommended is to place the stones in an oblique direction like shoring and to let one or more of the biggest ones project, which will give a picturesque and bold aspect to the whole.

As an illustrating example I give the drawings of two dams and of a leaning wall, which have been built after the given principles. Compare plate VII, IX, and X.

In the foundation, so far as it is out of sight, the dams are regularly built with brick and the piers with rock blocks. But careful attention should be paid to the water-fall, which ought not to be abandoned to chance, but should be as picturesque as possible, and also to the suitable decoration of its vicinity by bushes and plants.

Twelfth chapter

Ground-work and levelling.

There is not very much to be said about this. The most important thing here is that one ought to spare labor and pain, as far as possible. The natural inequalities of the earth are generally more pronounced than art can with much exertion procure. And artificial hills make generally only little effect. But if they are necessary, in order to attain a view from their summit, to give a better height to a plantation, or to get rid of the soil that has been taken out of an artificial sea, some of the soils which have been given under the head "Solonchaks" can be applied when arranging their forms, because the water has mostly been in contact with the natural heights, and has partly rounded them on their shores off. The surfaces or sides of the islands must often be varied by rough and more soft lines (but this without making confusion) and when the elevation must be improved.

If some more old trees are on a place which is to be filled up, and transplanting is not desirable, or is impossible, in England are preserved them, in this case, by a kind of well. which is called up by field stones.

(2) This well are and dampness can penetrate down to the roots. This is not necessary with oak. I have myself had made the unexpected experience that both old and young oak can have the earth heaped up to one third of their height without any disadvantage and without suffering in the least.

Although a certain rare-form of the arbutus is generally desirable, it makes sometimes an extremely good effect to level the surface of small valleys, as even as a ruler, while their surrounding remain rough. Such a method finds very often a model in wild nature itself and makes a pleasant effect by the contrast.

Upon meadows in general, single small heights and depressions must be levelled for the sake of harmony and the better view, but larger ones must

not be disturbed without real necessity.

But if it is preferred to take away and level such a considerable height for the sake of other motives, and there are never trees standing upon it, which are wanted there, I would then advise to let them stand upon single small traces. This will give still more variety to the meadow, and this is the reason that I have often planted intentionally in this way and with good success. A notice strikes me, which I will give here although it would have better fitted in one of the previous chapters.

If you want to show an especially nice tree as a group of trees from an advantageous point, it ought not to be done from the bottom of the group, but in about its height and from a rough descent, it is possible, and in twice the distance of the height. If this rule is followed, it will appear about twice so pleasant as from below, in which case one would have to look up to it.

It is a matter of course that by all change of the soil, where no gravel flows, roads, plantations, or houses are sited at, the soil has to be put on again. But I have seen this point neglected often than one would expect.

Thirteenth chapter.

Reservation.

After having spoken in the previous twelve chapters of the cultivation and even the creation of a landscape, by means of art, it seems finally suitable to add some words about the preservation of it.

It is an impossibility to arrange an extensive park in such a way that, when grown up, it will represent just the same picture as at first, only on a changed scale and that its maturity can always be considered as proportional to its youth. For nature cannot be studied so actively, and if it could, it would be only by the loss of a good deal of time.

There remains undoubtedly at the "shady side" of our art its conservative, for in another sense, it could also be said an advantage in it. We are not able in the art of landscape gardening to create work that is lasting and actively finished, as the painter, sculptor and architect, because it is

not a dead work, but a living one, and is, like the
pictures of nature, and of ourselves, which as Fichte
says of the German language, always grow and are
not finished - that means that they never stand
still and can never be fixed or left to themselves.
I follow therefore that there is always a guiding and
skilled hand necessary for works of this kind. If
the hand is missing too long, they will rot out,
decay, but they will become something different,
but if ~~not~~ ^{not long} to hear, it will be all to add new features,
without bringing over the detail, and without
losing the real ~~idea~~, or sacrificing
them. The main instrument, which is use for
writing, - our brush and chisel - is the spirit,
but the main instrument of preservation and a
underlying the work is the talent. It cannot not
a single writer, or the two will, - just as it is
to the use of the organ to appreciate and the
with practice - ~~memorization~~ ^{reproduction} is.

To produce evergreen the requisite height of the plant is necessary, but also to gain the necessary dwarfness for the development of beauty, to keep them airy and to save them from becoming too full.

Moreover, as trimming off is a work which is the easiest and that can be done quickest, and as there is not much other work to be done in winter, this is always sufficient time for it to be done, but it should not be neglected during the summer.

In order to procure larger masses of mixed plantations in a desired height, they are not to be pulled altogether but only the highest are cut off and this regularly every year. They will make new top branches, then and each will again take its turn as the highest after a certain number of years. The plantation will in this an extremely dense & long one and the coverage and the value of same and it is a pity that this legend is not to be applied to mankind.

The smaller plants to be cut will be covered

to save at times, recourse to the pulling of single
trees, but this can be done so that no roots are
it injured, at least not when the trees are in wood
with galls. Trees with one or two trunks are cut
off exactly on the crown of the branches, I
mean at the bottom of one of their sprouts and
then the branches are banded together. This binds
the sprouts very gradually. With foliage trees,
it is also necessary to cut off the branches and
when made are gone out, so that no topped
stump is left. The other masses of the above
mentioned kind are skilfully topped, the lower
the work and the more ragged and natural they
grow. One I repeat, that nothing must be expected
and that it is to be equally calculated when
height is to be given to the plants trees, for when
the trees are here neglected, some times,
it will be hard to average them without any
disadvantage.

Now to do, I have said that strictly and

abundance of the vegetation can be produced
only by the throwing of the plants to one. This
should be remembered as the nothing but
time are obtained, which have not so immediately
available as a bank for the sake of variety
but they cannot be considered as no cost.

It will be to experiment in all directions, and
first will cost some air and light; and
then air and light must be given in the same
proportion as the variety and the loss is necessary
to be avoided. This is the "liberty" of the
to which we are long.

Very large plants should be cut and cut to
the 100 stalks of grass are bundled after
being packed together. It must show them
as the ground there and according to the
ground; the distance to be extended from
the 100 stalks (even two rows are as a (see over,
the distance from the 100 stalks in whole)
of the stalk, which is the best for the

in care. The only change which I allow myself
is not to let the logs lay stand singly but
loose in groups, a method which does not cause
I now think the extinction of forests, but I do
not believe in fire insurance, and these latter do
not help it.

Still to cut, but I am greatly here as especially
afflict & the landscape upon a large scale - the
land. As the preservation and the avoidance
of our work is arranged that ruled by the
various ways and the by far greater variety of
the plants and especially by the many kinds
and it is now, with a plantation well forming
only for the sake of the produce of the plant, and
at times also for the embellishment of its form.

The preservation of woods has already been
studied, and has since nothing necessary
has nothing there at least once a year, and if to
the, this, taking care to destroy all the woods,
nothing in spring used as fence when planting,



and changing every twelve fortnights, and being
confin'd to see that the waters are always fresh
and pure. Altered.

Chinos and snow will in some of the best resorts
need repairing at times, but no precaution is
more the water works against the lands and the
water plants, the latter.

It is desirable to clear from the stone every
thing you have made which is not very deep,
hardly to prevent thoroughly the growing of
water moss and other plants, partly on account
of the advantage which the stone gives to the
rest of the stone in a more.

Thus now I believe I have spoken of every point
of view of the theory in the lowest state
to the discovered (though ever according to my
plan only and in about one day) and of
now go to the second and third of part, which
is the practice of a few days described.

in a certain place.



Second part.
Description of the Muskege-pack, and its origin.

I must confess that it is with some fear that I begin the description in question. Although the entire purpose of this little work, in its didactic nature, cannot but ^{be} ^{to} ^{obtain} ^{the} ^{interesting} ^{material}, yet it is to be feared that the following rather dry explanation of a special subject must become fatiguing in a still larger degree than the previous one, for ^{some} ^{men}, who do not take a special personal and active interest in such work.

And indeed, it is only for the latter, that I have taken pen in hand, and they will certainly need no excuse on my part, that in order to render the subject plain, I saw myself forced, to add various things of my personal experience, which, I trust, will, will, will interest and enlighten the general public, but which will be of use in many respects to those who will use this work as guide and handbook for the management of personal plantations. For many will either in general or at least

in some points be in a similar position, and will perhaps be less easily deterred by difficulties, than our own conquerors when they see how I have succeeded in doing so.

I must begin with equity, confessing that he who says he has something that is perfectly finished in nature, means something that is perfect, will see himself deceived entirely. Hardly one third of the plan is perfect up to this day, although three thirds of the work may have been done. For it might seldom happen that a private person in similar undertaking has to fight with greater difficulties, than I have found here. I might add, there were more than two thousand acres of the necessary estate, which were the property of single citizens of or near Paris, and we know had different titles to acquire such estate even at a three and four fold price. Besides this, it was necessary that a whole sheet of the town, which led, close by my castle to the river, should be bought, then to be taken away, and in order to make a way, a place it was had to be laid out upon that place.

(1) good many buildings, which I covered already, and which were distant from each other and magnificent, were unhappily so situated that their further standing was an impossibility. And moreover, the castle itself was surrounded by old fortification-works, deep ditches and high walls, eight to ten feet in thickness; and the latter, built up in the stone and brick face of our excavators, could hardly be blown up by the force of powder. But the destruction of these works, and also the filling up of the ditch was not to be effected, partly because the standing water proved injurious to the health, and partly that the whole 'genre' was entirely contradictory to the character and the purpose of the building and neighborhood.

In order to obtain the necessary soil to the filling up, and to be able to arrange it as and the same time for several and various water views, it was necessary to load off and dig out a meadow, which was in its course of the quarter of an hour, for a distance of considerable extent. Finally the

and at the same time the greatest evil was that five
to six hundred acres of the estate, which were next to the
cattle, consisted only of barren sand and clay, so hard
a stone. And this soil could only be made productive by
the most expensive cultivation.

In this way, I had to conquer more difficulties in order
to be able to make a begin^{ing} than the completion of the
whole plantation would cost many a man that is more
happily situated. Plate I shows in order to illustrate
a little of what has been said, the view from the par-
view of the castle, as it is now, and upon the falling
road ^{to the} as it was before. Upon plate A and B, the
two fundamental plans of the park in their different
epochs, every detail of my description will closely
follow. Upon plate C, all land which did not be-
long to me formerly, is indicated by a pink color.
The greater part of the preparation is now finished.
What is still to receive in our construction of
roads, plantations, levelled fields, and the erection
of several buildings, all which in proportion to the

really colossal earth works of former times requires
lay far less exertion, though it is still connected
with much toil, and considerable expenses are still
required. The heavy losses which war and other disas-
trous circumstances incurred allowed us to proceed
only slowly. But I can hope in ten years to see the
principal things finished except a part of the building,
the regulations of which I shall perhaps be forced to
leave to my successors. Thus far, I would ask those
who visit the fort, not to expect too much and
warily to profound judgment for the present were that
which they see now, and to give more attention to
my labors than to my achievements for they would
consider many things finished which are only pro-
ving and many things will seem a failure
to the commissary, which are still standing
merely because important things have to go on
before their definitive removal.
(For it is not possible to arrange a book piece)
that means to finish our fort entirely

before the next one is begun. On the contrary, ^{the} in the act interest of the whole and in order to save time and money, one must proceed everywhere at one and the same time, as far as this is possible. The purpose in question must reach its perfection by acting in all directions, not piece by piece, but grouped together; just as good strategic operations unite in one day the troops from different points for a decisive battle.

When everything is complete, a great part (I should say the greater) of the real merit of the creator will remain imperceptible to the spectator; and the better the work, the more certain this will be. But this is the special endeavor and the triumph of the intelligent writer that one must think that everything which he sees must be so and could not be different and that it has been changed not very little. I should be sorry, for instance, when looking at the Substant. meadows in my book somebody would label himself with it.

that formerly hardly whistles could have grown there,
or if, when rolling along upon a level courseway,
he should stop suddenly at a bushwainth ^{growing}
had only because he thinks that formerly a bottom
low marsh here would hardly have allowed the water
to approach the highest degree of turbidness
is only reached when it appears as free nature again,
but only ^{to be} in its most perfect form.
This is a striking affinity which the painting of
nature has with the experience of dramatic art, as
these are the only two of all arts which have nature
as their material and at the same time are as the
object of their representation. The actor by trying
to express through himself ideal men, the artist
in gardening, by uniting and elevating raw dis-
orderly material to a practical landscape. The
analogy goes unhappily still farther than that, for
both creations are very uncertain, although the
sculptor, at least here, is upon the side of the
painter of nature.

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The higher art in gardening could perhaps just as well be compared with music and be called "vegetating music," just as architecture has been called "pro-
prietorship." - It has also its synphories, Allegro's and Adagio's, which serve house to the feelings, uncertain but strong. Furthermore, just as music offers single features to the laudatory artist for his use and choice, she furnishes the masses with its fundamental tones: sublime tones, like those of the human voice, the singing of birds, the thunder of storms, the fluttering of winds and the presentible plain true tones of the draught of air - objectionable ones, as, for instance, howling, roaring, creaking and squeaking. But the waters produce all these tones again, and they effect us, according to circumstances, sending one's ear on the hand of the unskilled. Throwing when well regulated by the artist. The general power of nature has the same. He studies so that nature has given to her, and sends eye

the isolated to a whole that is perfect by means
of art, the inclusion of which flatters the taste, but
which reveals their highest worth, and gives the
most perfect enjoyment when harmony has
inspired the work with the true spirit.

And I am afraid I go to far from my theme.

The reader will perhaps ask me why, notwithstanding
all the above-mentioned difficulties, I have under-
taken such a work? The following reasons may be
to it. When I took the resolution of such a
course of writing, my first consideration
was that it is not becoming to a man who has
inherited from his ancestors estates which have
been in their possession for hundreds of years, to
turn his back to them in order to try his fortune
and to seek his pleasures in another world, as long
as money or honor does not force him to emigrate.

The estate which I inherited was very notable.
A full acre, with limited poor-own, eight farms,
including the dependent manor estate, has an extent

of sea to eleven square miles, supplied with everything
that can be expected here, and which at the same time
facilitated further progress, could already by itself
be regarded as an attractive domicile. But on the
other hand, I found her quite lacking in every outside
comfort. There was some magnificence, but nothing that
can be due to the culture of the beautiful, and the region
has been carelessly left in its poverty and want of chance.
This estate, which was to be embellished and cultivated,
was very large, and I considered it my duty to be use-
ful here, the more so, as I am of the opinion that an
after-care real estate owner who continually employs
his strength both to the embellishment and the im-
provement of his property, to civilize the inferior
inhabitants of the place, to increase their prosperity,
~~and, by the way, to acquire just as~~
much right to gratitude on the part of the state,
and in an equal rank its real servant (although
he works spontaneously and without being paid
for it) as an officer, who has to work for

had money a few hours at his desk, or a diplomat,
who gets many thousands for half a pincene -
a truth which has seemed to remain unknown
to a good many governors, and certainly not to
the masses of their country.

But if I had thought myself unlimited in
this regard, it might then be doubtful, whether
anything well considered, I could have
liked to find, some where else, with less difficulties,
as great advantages, as I found here
the disadvantages were:

- 1) A district, which was, in general, sandy, and
mostly covered only with pine forest;
- 2) A large proportion of poor stock in the district
of the estate which was intended for the park;
- 3) The necessity of numerous preparations, before
I could think of beginning the new plan to buy;
- 4) The necessary acquisition of more than
two hundred acres of other people's estate.
The advantages were as follows:

A) Everywhere a picturesque view of the soil with a great variety from mountain to valley and the view upon the Tiberian and the upper Saabian mountains.

b) The existence of a considerably ~~smaller~~ ^{river} ~~river~~, which flows through the district that is intended for the park, and which flows far beside its banks a most fertile, though small, meadow.

c) Many hundreds of the most beautiful old trees which were already standing in some parts of the district.

d) The opportunity to exploit my work as far as I wished upon my own ground, after the territories of the above-mentioned two thousand acres had been purchased, on account of which, in the part of the country, the cost of the acres which I had to stand, was not to be rated too high.

e) The general cheapness of land and good water!

8.) The immediate vicinity of building material is my own product, as brick kiln, forges, glass factory, wood of all kinds in abundance, an immense multitude of large and small field-stone, which consisted mostly of granite, with beds of calcareous marl &c.

9.) Finally many other varieties of means, which do not in estate and the disposal of so many circumstances and dependent people provide important plantation.

You can be seen that the advantages, mentioned sub 1. is entirely removed by the advantage, sub a. and at the same time it is doubtful whether such an case, surrounded by forest is removed, but an island in the sea might not be the best situation for a plantation of the kind desired here.

However, the dark pine forest which look sad when close by, will, at a distance, make a very desirable back ground and horizon; and set off in

of dark women, the more local green of the
leaves, trees will not doubt be abundant, and
the breeze stirred clouds of the who will
contrast more pleasantly. No 2. (the party
four sail) could probably be improved through
the meadow, as it has been here later on, and

No 3. has been mostly explained in p. 4. The
salinity of air was almost unbearable for the
poor agriculturists there, and the change and
the public take because esorbentant. Without
an extraordinary opportunity to make more

it can say will be consent of the whole paper.
Action, that a part of the inhabitants of this
place would have starved or been forced to
emigrate by poverty.

Without two hundred people, when I saw
this occupied for many years partly in
my manufacturing (which also for me was
the only income at that time) partly in the
plantation, say their support to them.

And it was therefore certainly my fortunate
fortune that I could in no way do any harm
my duty with any pleasure. But how often
he did offer at to no poor human beings,
to his like teaching. But when I was beginning
to feel our tradition. And when I was beginning
to learn that the slow, mountain road to the city
and to fall up with it my fortification ditch.
A great many houses doubtless whether I am
in my right senses. I had many capitulations
who had invested their money in my es-
tate, called it immediately and prepared
to lose it badly later on in paper specu-
lation. I have assured me that it was im-
possible, even for a man ten times richer
than I, to realize such plans. But he who
was frightened by the high sounding words
of little experience. In nineteen out of
twenty cases, however, such a thing will
not accomplish above all expectations,

the so-called impossible. With me, faith has
in this way, as it were, removed more than
mountains and has permitted just as
many, and when the people saw that everything
was going on well, they had more confidence
in my plans. And I sincerely acknowledge
that I should very often have had assistance
where I expected nothing but resistance. Even
in my Wambach peasants, who make up the
greater part of the population here, and who
do not stand upon an excellent grade of civi-
lization, some sense for beauty began to awake
so that they have since decorated their cottages
with tiles, and though they sometimes take
wood from my park, they did it carefully,
cutting down only the thick poles which
remained so prone, without doing the least
harm to the young trees that were fastened
in it. This kind of cultivation deserves high
regard among the Wambach people.

I mention all that only to encourage others not
to give way too quickly, when the "impossible"
is set against their realizing their favorite
wishes. I allowed everybody, without regard
to the person, the entrance to my plantations,
although a good many owners of real estate
assured me that this was also impossible,
as the rough and often drunken people would
cut down all young trees and would tear off
all the plumes. These were, of course, con-
cesses on their part, respect in the beginning.
They were provided, presently, where the con-
cessions could be found out, and if not,
the damage was several times quietly and
patiently repaired, and the doors remained
open to everybody as before. They people came
very soon to themselves by this perpetual re-
newal. I had not, above all, the fear
of people enjoying themselves in every manner.
I had not the fear I would take the people,

to my honor, that any mischief committed,
should be reckoned as a rare exception.

The method of union has ever preserved us a good deal
of the affection of my old people, in spite of the masses
of 'pethpans', and adjustment-committees that have
come into our city lately. Some of these people understand
better & appreciate the practical and hard-earned ^{great} ~~many~~
themselves (and on this one even emptying their pockets),
than I promote harmony and culture, the latter which
they eventually detect as their liberal purpose. But
on both the grounds of this evil itself, and the true
humanity of higher intellects, and in the highest court
of appeal, our master's and King's grace, which
can never be gained except by action, I ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~therefore~~
advise I will no longer so degenerating things, which shall
not have better given at once, to the more noble wisdom
of the people.

It is not to be most suitable time as much to go back
to the first chapter of this work, where I now have
the same success idea, which has not held in a

me going out the park in question. But I must first
have in hand that which was to be cultivated.

The place I designed to serve me as a place converted,
as mentioned before, of numerous pine and pine forests, in
all directions. In the midst of them was a belly beauty
was the small romantic city of Madras. The city is
situated in a beautiful heavy construction of the
buildings, by several prominent churches and towers and
is situated on a certain nature that any other of her kind,
and is perhaps, against a slope, & its summit or
level of buildings of the city, was being. In the
mountain and small pine and pine forest
and a distance of the mountain plateau, above the
city and in its own with spirit. and so the
capital of the, within under Madras and only with
and of the first person since in the forest.
and so, and of the end of the city, to show how
and so, and so, and so, and so. The latter
is covered with high wild trees, and under some
isolated pine trees forming many remarkable

foreground as formed by the brown valley and the little
town with its ascending terraced gardens, which is in
this series picturesque with the straw huts of the
village called Sui. These straw huts appear as if
they were hanging down above the sea. Towards
the south the Chinese huts are gathered in rows, being
in the groups are mountainous and reach towards
the north. The whole locality is characterized by
the green of sea. In the top following the river
there is a low cliff on the west grounds, upon which
stands a tall pagoda too. The pagoda, which is
surrounding forest again below is sitting, which is
one of the towers there. The pagoda is not the tower.
The pagoda is above the sandgreen sea. On the river
west of it, the end of the stone pier, extending
westward are spreading which are also situated to
the north. These three mountains three are a mountain
chain, covered with far trees which belong to the glass
land of the pagoda, the middle of the mountains
being a distance of small. Behind,

only the more sure of the dense black forest now to seen as

far as the horizon, and the forest itself is interrupted only
by a shining patch of coarse pebbly church faces lying
far back. Upon this plain there is said a colossal pyramid
and as previous says, there was in recent times a castle
or walled town, of which only some pieces of masonry walls
and other remains, such as are now found near the forest
in Khaba. Another strange story, which some begin in
this place during the war, but it has passed just as
trivially as our "eyes features". The story says that
one day some day a "American" ship-officer came to
the margin of the city and on approaching down some
"passage" reached - house which for a person
was well informed of the location for the
purpose of being here is certain records which
he said were of great importance & said, as his
time was very limited. His report could not be
well understood as account of the nature of that time.
He said it can be no longer view of the stranger
by some said a white woman who was compelled

& must everything but would happen. The person
made the following statement afterwards. The foreign
officer commenced & wd his companion wd details
in a circumstantial way, knowing our mt. to be the
the exact contrary to him. He had told some that
it was his intention to dig up a mine of whose
existence and probable timing we wd not be made
know at that time. He said that he had since known
the name of the mine & had been told for several
years that in possession of the village of the land,
the name of which was formerly Boston, there was
the mine & was in possession. This matter had been
standing over the past and a water house was situated
upon the already mentioned high hill. He then
showed me upon a plan of the principal directions
of the locality, which was partially called. We will need
to walk but, following the way, he walked across and
made found the entrance mine of a rather more about
about 100 paces also the blackish red earth.
He began to dig the hill at night, and he discovered

not a few small errors, which were soon with you
I would not the average of which was entirely effaced.
After a long and unsuccessful search, the foreign branch—
which dismissed his assistant, with the remark that he
would engage some more people the next day. But he
did not make his appearance on the following day, and
when on the third day, the minister's person entered the
class above, he found it long still empty, so that our
classifying a new hat must have been made. But the
next day some persons saw the strange affair had
appeared in our examination, which I myself
had made several years later through necessity (after
having learned what had happened on my return from
the campaign) proved worthless.
These dates are not quite useless for the development
of my plans.

After I had acquainted myself with the above—
considered place and the possibilities of the execution
of my thoughts, I resolved to take to the pack. I had
the intention which already existed, the whole basin

forward, and in the same sense enriched, but that no
force be applied to the locality and its history. A
good many ultra-liberals will perhaps laugh
at such an idea - but every form of human education
is human, and now, as the idea in question here
is spreading towards a completion, it begins to gain
a gain a universal, public and unreserved interest -
in fact our work today, cannot be gilded from
unimpaired material, and constitutions. "Human
enquire". There is the energy and thought, in a
man, and it is an unimpaired activity. He will
not be able to do it. He will be real, but he
will maintain that towards the world broadly is
more to be done in the world and be a public
good, ultimately it is more necessary as a social
good. It is a social good and a social
good. In the same sense as the medical
science, and to the still well preserved
of the world. This is of course, only at
the most from the age of the new building.

is undisturbed, while here, as an alchymist, who
have not died out yet, could live here — two the
laying of dogs would probably not be missed in our
highland as the hunt for the hunting dogs has
never been there!

But, not justing aside, there is really traditions
enough amongst our people for giving a historical basis
to his tradition. But what which has been said before,
it's old pointed almost of this city says the following
story, which I will give, translated into German here.
Accompanied with some remarks.

“Machen, or Mosca, or Muzgathow, as it is generally
called, that means ‘men’s city’ was at the fragmen-
tation of the Soudan people a celebrated place of pilgrimage,
with four temples in all quarters. This was the place where
the prophet’s image of the older time, the God of the
Jeds covenant (the holy light, the holy fire) were
adored. The prophet the tower, that, had been con-
secrated to him, was consecrated to the people through
parab, and the offering place (one of them is in the

immediate vicinity of the bathing place) are still to be recognized. In the other part of the city, there is a large cemetery, full of graves, a great many of which are dug out every day. This undoubtedly shows that this was most have been inhabited by many people, or at a very early period, and for quite a number of years. At the time of the conversion of the Aethiopic people through Landwig, the prince was of the Aethiopic race! The Bishop of Meissen in 1660 the Aethiopic parts were united with those almost imperceptibly forest etc concealed themselves for many centuries. The statue of the God Junctior is said to have been found here, although in a wretched condition. (Similar to the sculptures in Tross, and upon the European tongue of land along the Delaware, up to Gamverson and Anverslea, the place where the above-mentioned curve was found; there are high small green hills along the Rensselaer valley and especially near the Rock-Forest and near Winton, all covered with very old oak. These oaks are called white

to-day "Avaloo" or "Krip" race by the Polish-
(Wendish) people! The first count of Maschan was
Theoricus, whose daughter Dullice was married to the
son of Wilhelmid, who ~~was~~ bore the same name.
Theoricus is said to have been a very celebrated count,
and his name was known everywhere at that time.

After the great battle with the Hungarians, they were
conquered on their return in this woody valley by the
Swedish count, nephew of King Olof, assisted by
some Danes, Swedes, &c. The great Burgundic
Chronicle, (Dr. Hagermüller's memorial, printed in
Munich, and Dr. Polak's edition) contains on
page 150 the following city letter to Maschan, written
by Emperor Henry I.

Ottomare Jan, son of O. Legfried, built the great
and strong castle of Maschan with his share of the
 booty. The castle was a banner, a bird or an eagle
Henry II and I. (in 1109) besieged in vain. Later
on the moor was abandoned to the Duke Boleslaw
son of Poland, after whom Duke Boleslaw of

Yohanna obtained it. Here it happened that Madrasay, who after having been released the daughter Michildam of the duke, for his wife. (As her father had quite different intentions) abstracted the beautiful maid from the Anradshon, and lived with her three years in love. To a consequence, Jolebars seized the castle, stormed and took possession of it. The prisoner of Jolebars was carried into Andrus and sympathy when seeing his captured daughter with her beautiful looking little boy at his feet. He pardoned her soon, as Turmishac, his young prince, succeeded duke of Gohenna and he was, as Abraham Anconanni's chronicler says, always friendly towards his birth-place Musdhan. In the year 1441 the city which had been formed, was entirely demolished and captured from the Tartars shortly before their important and great battle which had such heavy consequences. The towers of the old and fine castle were all destroyed and there were scarcely any marks of its foundation left. The city was rebuilt again on its old place, but this time, the castle

was put up in its immediate vicinity. Shivalone
games and so-called Tomismina of royal persons
and other conventions took place quite frequently. Before
the reformation, Muske had a prerogative. From the
beginning of the Tartarian battle to the last emancipation
war, this once had ¹⁸⁴⁸ all possible kinds of abo-
sity and devastation.

The Swedes were the first ones that began to destroy
here. In the thirty years war, Tiefenbach burned
down all estates around Muske. The Swedes plan-
ned the city and the castle. In the year 1633, 1641.
Sweden was stationed around towns with the imperial
army before the war. Shortly after, the forest was
set on fire; it burned six weeks and in consequence
the negligence on the part of the Swedes, the new castle
was now burned down, but it is a ^{very} ^{small} ^{relic} ^{of} ^{it}.
and somewhat enlarged. The city was burned
down several times, and especially in the year 1766
it was reduced to ashes. But to this misfortune the
cause of the same time a large estate and better appearance

than all other provisional towns of the same extent."

These illustrations may serve as proofs of the historical bearings of the castle, from the situation of which it cannot be doubted that, upon this place, Vladislav's beautiful daughter had once had a court but rather uneasy time, (that will's Knight notwithstanding, and that course and touch were more reigning here, until the rage of the severe father had changed into more gentle terms, at the request of his mother, and her little son).

As parts of the estate just the end of their walk and the beginning at the end, Daloo have depured the section of them, as the partial all other things were finished. At the end of the row of woods hills, at a distance of a quarter of an hour's walk from the castle, it was concluded to build the family vault, to this end, leads a strong bridge or pointed arches. The erection of the vault or little church, which are another way attended to as the most important thing, is built in an old style and according to its plan, as kept in England or better known style.

front, up, on the same slope, and in almost the same
direction, there is a projection, roughly built up.

Within it, there is an old ladder, and in the middle
of it there is a statue of the virgin Mary, seated
after the old catholic fashion, and at the same time
representing a kind of station. The view into this
religious place is allegorically indicated by one
of the most beautiful earthly points of the park
with an open view upon the mountains, which
seem, as if it were, mingled with the wood being
at its base. Upon the plateau behind those
cliffs and another, there is the same granite, a line
belongs to them, and which I shall mention later
on.

This long row of hills in its entire length, which
according to the description, presents only minor
local objects to the eye, forms the only actually
or material view held from the old and the new
occupied castle.

After the little city had been built near the river

under the protection of the feudal owners, the custom
went also the compact which became better in the course
of the time, and apparently the more lands upon
their height to leave the Government forests, in
order to settle into more fertile pieces. And it
is a fact that in the fourteenth century the so-
called old castle (now serving as the court for
the high magistrat) had been rebuilt at the base
of the ridge of hills. Its characteristic style too
has carefully preserved, undisturbed, the top and
the old windows have been made over again.
It was also decided to add to the castle the statue
of the founders of our family, Proediger of Beck-
um, known in the Mülhanger.

As the fire place before the building serves at the
same time as "point de vue" of the street & the
city, and forms the main entrance into the park,
this part will be an excellent one for the erection
of the equestrian statue of the Magyar.

In the latter spot, my ancestor erected a far

greater castle, which was more adapted to their increased wealth and their newly acquired rank (they were at that time elevated to the state of counts).

This new castle was only one hundred steps away from the old one and connected with it by fortification works and ditches. It was built by an Italian architect, but the other side, at the same distance, a so called garden-palace was put up, which, later on, was used as a theatre. For this purpose, it was increased to more than half of its ordinary size, but in consequence of it, lost a great amount of its former beauty.

From the given plan it can be seen how I have changed the old ditches into a sea and river by making a canal of the Morav. river, which is run through there. The latter plan round the walls of the new castle, separating it both from the old one and the theatre. I also owing to my plan, to which my ingenious friend ^{Mr.} Schinkel, by means of his talent has artfully given the best possible design,

The old mill was to be converted by a high bridge and the theatre on the other side by a gallery, which in short arches leads above the water. The whole was to be made a large residence to the extent of about 1000 steps.

While recalling & musing for a few moments the past centuries, we follow the progress of rising industry and education, which very soon did not permit the millmen to enjoy and to rob when there was an opportunity, but which made him acquire his estate by industry. In consequence of this, agricultural improvements were excited near the river, which were rewarded for a market in the town. Mills, breweries and distilleries &c. were being built, all of which bear the antique and singular style, with gable-ends, windows and small windows. Later on, the world had been discovered around, and the atom-bomb was erected, which in its architecture has more antiquity to be, both resembles a factory. A windmill stands in each of the cycle of these old

grounds, but its product amount to nothing. It seems that our ancestors must have contended themselves with very poor wine, or that the climate was warmer at that time. (Fr. who would believe to-day that Paris, now famous only for its alk was formerly, as the "Indian calendar says, noted for its choice-wines!

In modern times at least, where the mutual concerns become more and more powerful by force of civilization, (as only here begins my world-sphere of activity) the deficiency of art and of the beautiful was felt in our states, as culture was very much neglected. And it was before intended to reflect the part with our picture by which everything, that had been thus once, was to be renewed, repaired or condone to the purser, made more pleasant, and combined with new things and finally joined into a "related" contact. Amongst other things, the demand of universal water was also used! which, it is true, was already known, and the use of it was not universal. "Water works" are not far away.

subject of sewerage upon an isolated hill in the center of the park and on the back of the river. The subject will be more fully explained later on.

This was the task which I had allotted for myself. I must leave to the eye of the connoisseur to say how I have solved the problem, as far as the realization is concerned, and as far as this little work explains the cost. It was, of course, my intention to do my work hand ^{and} foot, in the best possible way, but of course with some occasional efforts.

The Hudson park now therefore be divided into the following main districts, which will, at the same time, signify the different epochs:

I. The estate belonging to the burgomaster beyond the New-
scowrie.

A. The part with its surroundings,

B. The second ground,

C. The race ground,

D. The adjacent work with the sheep-farm.

E. The city and its precincts.

III The estate belonging to the castle. This is divided into

A The old castle, mill, game offices, &c.

B The commons with the pleasure-ground that surrounds it.

C The orangery and its gardens

D The hotel,

E The pleasure-grounds.

F The fish-pond and its surroundings.

G The temple,

IV The vineyard,

V The mine with its colony,

VI The bathing establishment,

VII The school-house,

VIII The village. To this belong also:

A The English house,

B The colony Gobelins.

In order to enter into the description of the above, it will be best to take the same course which a stranger would do. I would advise the reader to purchase the plain plate (B.), upon which four squares of red, black, blue and yellow colors. But I must mention before that beside this classification I have just made, and which might be called the "W-
the classification," another classification has been made and this for the sake of a better understanding of the locality, for convenience sake and for a better view. According to this, the whole consists of only three parts, every one of which has its own name, qualified by the locality. These three parts are the park, belonging to the castle, the park belonging to the fishing establishment, and the outside part.

Every one of these offers sufficient room and entertainment for a ride. The first one is enclosed partly by a high wooden enclosure, which is always invisible, on account of the high stair-

tations, and by the Chusee-river. The ground was in-
creased towards the city, partly by a similar ex-
pansion and partly by deep ditches and broad
fields of alder-trees. The thorns now confined only
by ditches with acacias, thorns and *Gleditsia*.
bushes, about seventeen feet broad, the latter which
are impassable for men and animals and which
grow even upon the worst soil. The many beaver
in our place do considerable harm to this wood when
the winter is wet, but as it is partly cut down
every third year, on account of its growing too close
together, the evil is of not much consequence.

I understand that the government begins to-
day from the cattle road takes first a walk to the
flower gardens and to a part of the pleasure-ground
to which there lead no carriage roads.

By following the red arrow, an arrangement of
congrues and flowers in small boxes will be
noticed upon the broad stairs in the castle yard
(compare a upon the *Schindelmühl* in (I. and K.),

above which, pavilion-panes are rising out of large
masses. Between the arches, there are sticks which are
hanging in the air, upon which shad-pants are swinging,
in such a way that they do not interfere with persons,
by crossing near. The awnings form a shady and
magnificent walk upon its terrace, spreading round
the yard of the castle, surrounded by flower-stands
four flower-stands are sometimes so placed that they
form passages, which occasionally serve as little pavilions
and afford marked views of the park. To terrace is at
the same time connected by glass-doors with the cool
pavilion.

On the opposite side of these passages, along the wing of the castle,
towards the south, there is a hot-house, the windows of which
are covered in panes. Within the hot-house, there is at
all seasons a green-passage and flower walk into which
we can look from the passage by means of glass lattice work,
which is arranged directly under the windows.
There are steps on the sides of this lattice work, which
lead into the hot-house.

On part of it commences the first flower-garden, which extends below the mountains lying opposite. This garden is confined by the Lucie-sea. The sea surrounds the whole square of the castle. By reason of a concretion under the street, through which a tunnel, ^{the same in substance,} composed of gold-colored iron-pyrites and blue slugs.

When I laid out this garden, I endeavored to purify my mind, and have freely corrected irregularities with irregularities, and I hope I have not disturbed the harmony of the whole. Upon the fundamental plan (the form, or the Δ , inside in the form of a star; the square, which is similar to the thorax, covered by the Jewish high priest, the cornucopia, the immense large flower, joined by a warring sexual bed; the Σ under rose and forget-me-nots and the Turkey pattern) may look very strange, but in reality, the spirit is very good and rich, but still not more unnatural than the odd collection in the parlor of an elegant lady.

The sketch upon plate I gives a part of the view of these
points as seen from the balcony of the tower. There
are also two boats surrounded by garbards of flowers.
These boats represent two women, who seemed to be
the most beautiful persons I had met during my
journey of life.

The place being a little higher up, with three or
fourteen upon it (C) surrounded by the richest
splendor of flowers is the principal point of the
pleasure-garden. (D) free view is obtained from
this place upon the sea, the adjoining pleasure-ground
and the opposite terrace gardens both the village of
Drog upon the height. The water under the river -
mediate bottom of the rough stone wall, on top of
which there is sufficient room for a large compass,
In the evening this place is illuminated by colored
candles.

Further up is the tower, a vault formed of rows
of bas. too, surrounded by porphyrate-trees.
The latter are close to the shore, executed hot in

in which there is a spacious niche, entirely doo-
naded by flame - view. This place can be used for
social entertainments the bands which sur-
round this place do not permit of any other view
but the entrance of the water, even through the
fallings of large (wood) plane trees. Compare
plate III. At one side of this place is the tulip
house, under the shade of which there are chairs,
planted in masses. Stone stairs lead down to
the water, where there are some light gondolas,
~~with~~ which have a bearing / the latter being very
popular / can use for sailing without fear of
shipwreck upon the quiet water.

Following the same direction, we enter an open
projection upon the tower. A house, covered with
greenish red moss is situated under the upper
terrace, leaning against the side of the tower.
From this place the sea can be viewed in another
direction in its full length where two bridges with
a cascade descend as a beautiful prospect above.

"From this point, one has to walk through a thicket, arriving first at a place decorated with the letters S, then at a hard-hozer, a flower-plantation, the lot and imitates a bundle of very large peacock-feathers, and finally at bottles containing hot-house plants, until you reach the above-mentioned tunnel. A fountain furnishes refreshing water on hot summer days and grants a quiet and secluded little place, where, as the Germans say, (one can find) audience to one's thoughts), or more prosaically to have a Secuta for which purpose a soft-moss bed and the uninterrupted twilight invites the person concerned. I may be allowed to make a pause here and to add a few words about flower-plantations and all relating to them.

I was unfortunately compelled to fight with a rather disagreeable climate. It was therefore necessary to have rather heavy books, as for instance by Isaac Bellincantus Corcio, Punggetalio, Myboreo, Myboreo-Primon, Reddendorboon, Camtorico &c. &c.

had to be carefully covered in winter, because they
perish with cold. Non bushes which are tender, as
Liquidambar, Magnolia, Azaleas, and even pre-
sent *britannica* (the latter being very hardy
in England), *Gyno japonica*, *Arbutus vitreum*,
various kinds of *Lot*, some *Andromedi* etc, had
to be protected by portable hot-houses. I therefore
prefer such hardy bushes as bear nice flowers,
no matter if they are very common, for we
cannot obtain from forcing nature too much
and very frequently. For a very common red
thorn-bush, for instance, or a *Lonicera bush* etc,
will look considerably better than a wolly and
white plant which, in a suitable climate will
display the greatest brilliancy. Moreover, I
now principally prefer plants for the main
decoration. They are placed upon *operatas*, in a
way that they cannot spoil the grass, and that
in pots or pans, in which they are growing, can
not be seen. For instance, behind a semi-circ-

ular kind which is surrounded by slender trees, as your pencil had been made, into which three slender trees had been placed in long rows below. As they are entirely covered with leaves from top to bottom, they look as if they had grown out of the soil, single ground and other trees are enclosed by little flower stands, designed especially for them. Upon those are placed potted plants, all of the same variety, so that nothing can be seen of the pail into which the tree is planted, except the crown above. But if it be the intention to show the stem of the tree, the pail is in this case placed into a hole, which is lined with moss and in the form of a funnel. The outside of the pail is covered with milder-wood. Upon the end of the pail, little flower pots, containing moss plants, are placed. The pots are covered by moss, so that they cannot be seen, etc. If the plants are to be removed in autumn, they are then replaced by more hardy plants, or by

basket containing pulled grass, such as are not
so easily injured by frost, as asters etc. The
lined holes in the soil must have sufficient
space to allow the air to come down to the
plants. The pots are therefore placed in this
hole to only one half of their size.

I have already stated that, as a general rule,
masses of harmonizing colours to be preferred
to a mixture of glaring ones. But as for the
arrangement of flower decorations, I will
not go too far into it, but only give one instance,
viz. in what manner the above-mentioned jar (G)
and the star with the A. (F), the square (G) (viz.
the blue flower garden) and the semicircle are
to be set out.

The jar E. is arranged in such a manner that you shall
cross flowers blossom first upon it. Following it,
well-glazes are planted upon it, so that they form
stripes, similar to a ring and of a variety of
colours over the whole, with a dark centre, green

which the shades graduate towards the orange form. The same is effected by planting *aster chinensis*, which blossoms until autumn, at which time our *agris* in the country is generally over. Only specimens remain, and they do not wait for flowers except only those upon which the leaves live. The two round baskets near the gate are first planted double wall flower, and later on, with *Gobelia purdicata*.

The star *L.* which lies opposite the gate, begins first to blossom with double tulips. After that, high red *polygonum* flowers are planted, which have grown up in pots. The latter blossom until autumn. This figure is also surrounded by *garden nasturtium* ~~which~~ covered with the blossoms of differently colored high red tulips. At the second planting, two of these baskets are over-rundered by *Euphorbia bracteatum* of the name *Publota*, the other two are covered with blossoms of *Microtopium perovnicum*. The *garden nasturtium* in the blue flower-garden is covered by

the blossom of double hyacinthine, planted as close as possible. In the 1st part of the year, they graduate into four colors. Then follow 22, - colors of *Porphyrea glabra*, arranged in a different way from above. At the *connergia* has a yellow bottom, which is formed by planting with *Minulus guttatus* throughout the year. These flowers must be planted in different seasons so that they will grow under the latter end of autumn. The other part are planted with flowers of various colors, as for instance *Am. Delic. hepatica*, *rota grandiflora*, and *Lobelia erivoides*. The seed of the *connergia*, from which a great amount of flowers are growing, is arranged by planting flowers in all possible colors, ^{which} *exagger* in put, narrowed by more; also by planting in pumpkin plant, in order to make the outline more uncertain.

(The figures of this temple is found are generally uncolored by box-trees, in order to give them a more new model; - a thing which could not

be done by taking flowers. For single heads of regular and simple form, such as cactus, oval, square, &c we appreciate all low flowers, that are fit for the purpose, in case a single-work is not required. But such an emblem is not to be formed by irregular, serrated, chubbier, as its appearance would be too rigid and contrary to its intended purpose.

For creeping plants, different stands of strong wire are constructed, which of themselves form a nice decoration, and allow the plant to spread out and blossom in all directions. In England, they are always made of wire, rarely constructed, as for instance, bottle, brass, arch, umbrella, pierced columns or little obelisks, etc. In our country, they are only made to order by skilled blacksmiths, and only the drawings have been furnished.

All books very well, for instance, when you give a 'mechanic's prep', ^{up} a stand in form of an umbrella, and also its best blue chutes open through the open work. Compare plate II. 1. and

arch 2, as the entrance-decoration, painted with Cor-
bees sculpture, and the gilt image (3), around
which different kinds of Elevatus creep, or the
blue basket with gilt print (4) whether with
or Pigeonia and worms. (No. 1 is a flower-basket, the
margin of which is formed by lines of hard clay.
The leaves are provided with long print below, which
are struck into the soil. They can in this way easily
be put in and taken out. This is a cheap, strong,
and at the same time a very nice enclosure and
strikes the eye immediately.

The way returns, with the permission of the reader,
who, I hope, will not be too impatient to early,
at the place where we took our walk, and go up
the steps (c.) which bring us to the person, where
we must stop for a few moments. Upon the plan,
it can be seen that in the centre, a stair forty
feet broad comes out from the person. The former
consisting of fifteen granite steps leads down
to the grass of the garden green before the castle.

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In front of the stairs are four flowered cages and
a little farther away, as a resting place the colossal
statue of A. Vichet, standing upon her pedestal, de-
corated by our tree, which are trained on golden sticks.
Above this decorated foreground, lying at a distance,
the mountains with the huguenot, lying at a distance,
& it, as to be seen. The river is not to be seen here, being
hidden by its dam. For the rest, there was no
view of the water needed here, as the water grant it
already from the est. three sides. The middle ground
therefore shows instead of it only a large open space,
which forms the transition between the castle and
the iron enclosure (the latter separating the pleasure-
ground from the est.). This transition is decorated by
flaming bushes, and ^{also} few different kinds of flowers.
At some distance away, the above-mentioned middle-
ground shows also mountains, serving as picture-ground,
for sheep and cows, and ^{also} high groups of trees, under
whose foliage the mountains and the buildings, that
we situated upon them, appear to be found again.

There is really no case. The second middle-ground is
formed by the chain of hills on the other side of the
river, with its mountain ranges and different
large local plantations lying upon it. This view,
formerly entirely unobscured by the high garden-avenue
which I had chosen through, has already been mentioned
to the reader upon plate 1. The breaking through
of the avenue maintains with so much care that
I had met for Mr. Ripston Jr. of England, entirely for
the purpose of obtaining his opinion about this
principal feature. But Mr. Ripston is more
of an exacting character. But I must confess
that, aside from his confirming my plan, I did
not make very much use of him. (He seems to
have given two pages of me this week!) But I must
renewed him, for he always showed a great under-
standing and was a sincerely and all-^{the} looking man. I
understand with him, and the quite opposite of Mr.
English character (another highly recommended person
to whom I had sent, found very much in

signed to behave, least in matters of taste, he was
very much overcome by his habit, when left to
himself. Amongst other things, I could not make
him understand that it is not necessary to plant
grapes always "en quinquonce." He assured me
that, in England, this form of planting is the best of
all (he may perhaps have been right), and he in-
sisted upon his opinion. But the insufficient knowledge
of the language proved a great difficulty when
employing such a person. I was therefore con-
pelled to discontinue him. I mention this because
I wish to warn others from making such blun-
ders.

In latter services, when carrying out my plans,
I was assisted by the indefatigable diligence
and the selflessness of my German chief-
gardener Mr Rehder, who was a member of the
Prussian horticultural society. He helped
in a great measure to carry the success
through. — The greatest I have seen the last

climate of Northern Germany. Especially in our
rough climate, the practitioners have a very hard
position.

I mention this simply because so many
practises often frustrate the very best instructions
they get, and this by their self-forecast notions
attaches especially to the Germans of the medicine
class. To be sure they have boasted their business
they more they believe they can do in regard to
aesthetics well, and the techniques of their masters.
Therefore speaking everything they want to know
everything better, instead of understanding the process
of their science, to assist and to stimulate. To
be anxious of great art. A skillful, patient
and at the same time, an apt man is therefore not
so easily found, as one might think, and it
would be very good in our new schools of hosts'
culture. If special attention would be paid to
the kind of education. Young people who, at
the opening of their life, want to be always.

first, and think too much of themselves, are good
for nothing. And I like to say half jockeying and
half in earnest that, after my taste, a gardener
must bear more of the character of the "good
beques" than of the "agitated Forest", and they
must possess but little in this world, and especially
not at the putrescence and obedience.

The stairs, when we first stopped is made after Mr.
Schubert's drawing. Upon both sides of the person
the latter, which from the stairs descends at intervals
of ten feet, are planted orange trees. Between every
other tree, at the edge of the stone stairs is one
more, whenever with a lantern above. Single
lampions connect these columns giving at
the same time a very good support for the
upward view. In case of festivity, they serve
also for the purpose of fastening colored
banners on them, which in the festivity of the
case have made a very good effect. In
order to separate the trees from the path, the

gives the view of the perion and that of the castle,
seen from Bawling green.

Descending to the left side of the perion, we arrive
at bushes, from which a terraced door led into
a second flower-garden, the latter which is dif-
ferently arranged from the other. It is called
the blue garden, in opposition to the other, because
it is enclosed by steel blue balustrade and
chains, and tall baskets, bridge and benches,
&c. (all of iron) are painted in light blue
and white.

The new touched area of the Marae river flows
through the middle of the plantation, which on
one side is bordered by a dense thicket or
the other by a high hinder screen. Through
the branches of the hinder-trees, only a few
small views can be had, in order not to
interfere with the character of the intended
tranquillity and solitude. The view upon
the castle and its estate is entirely hidden.

low, but the continuation of the same chain of hills is to be seen, covered with forest, from where, as principal points, some old and immense oak project from the highest summit of the mountains.

Not far away from the entrance, upon a high sandy slope is a bench (K.) surrounded by glabrous, and from this place, through a few linear branches, a view is opened upon the above mentioned hill, in the ^{west} of the landscape. Upon this hill, the temple of preservation is to be built.

The summit (of the hill) is in the mean while surrounded by a terrace and a pavilion. On one side of the above mentioned bench, there is a dense and shady timber ^{near the west} (L.). There is a small spring, is a pocket communication with the above spring in an opposite direction. A fountain, particularly constructed, formed of different colors, is fastened in the middle of a paved iron-terrace, showing the place from a great distance. Behind the fountain, led by means of some water mentioned

above - into the third garden, called the manor garden, which is lying beside the river. The latter forms at the same time the boundary of the garden. From this place, we witness at an airy resting place, built up like a temple, and whose three columns serve as props to the different species of *Eleonatis*. Here we have a wonderful air-archery view. In the westerly direction we see the city and a marvellous advanced-work upon the height.

In the westerly direction, we see the curvations of the river in the meadow valley. We also see several different forest-plantations along the river, which cannot be 1/2 m. from the place. Courage plate XII. (At one side of them, upon the grass, there is another resting place in the midst of flowers, formed by cut stems, which are placed into the soil with the roots above, the latter forming the crown. The roots of them are decorated by a species of *Clonatis*, the sweet grass and flowers pots giving a beautiful aspect and resembling from above a meadow as - apparent. This resting place is under four oaks.

near a cascade (or), where the view is most typically
its full force down an even wall, made of square
stones. From here we return through a variety of
embellishes and flower beds of different designs to the
green meadow, and across at the middle, at one side
of the exit. From across this space, the stable,
the riding ground, and the theatre (or) can be seen.
So most part the other various walks, both in the
natural pleasure ground and also in the fore park,
in order not to ~~be~~ ^{be} wander from the object.
They are placed the order into the garden. ear-
rings (a so called "line"; in which several persons
who sit over, convenience and can have a view of
all surroundings) in order to undertake

The first ride. (This is not to be done in the best
of a new day or.)
I now step on them side from the center and several
shall be best, and observation, and I
not even of the work but will have to choose
the ground, in the off. more cheap. S. do,

on the first aspect we shall see complete a picture
in the mind of the spectator, he will be following
the second & third edition enjoy the same better and
have more variety. But the part each case is
well exhibited all the way the best —
But in the second, which give the slide —
return after the fundamental idea. Starting
from the middle we visit the empty house (No.
upon the fundamental part B.) Following the link
return upon the plate). Compare the spirit drawing
upon plan D. for the empty house. From the
center in the middle of the first empty — house (No. 100)
we show a large flower basket with the following
into a long avenue with hundreds of old birds in
the garden around a short thousand steps in
length. Upon both sides of the water, a row
of two orange transverses can be had, which
and in two palm houses. From the palm house,
we go through a flower house (5) into the hot —
house. The flower stands a gallery in front.

From the middle we have a view of the rock
with the winter garden(s) and at the right,
above the present landscape which cover attractive
in winter. The landscape is formed by the terrace
sea, the only one of the tropical mountains. Beyond
behind. The water next the hot houses (H.) on
front of wind there is a place for raising flowers, &c.,
surrounded in garden. At the side of this garden
is the kitchen garden (K.) with a place for the hot-beds,
the other garden (N), the outside of the garden (except the
one the water supply house (M) are next place
(N) were to be all light, which although being useful
and necessary, would not make a good appearance.
All sheds, coach-houses etc. are in this place, and also
a large space (P.) at the end of the garden, in the vi-
sion of the table. ~~Some of the~~ ^{house} ~~to be~~
situated next to the pump. The terrace and
garden are also in vegetable garden along the
and vice. The walls of the vegetable garden can be
used for walks in the storm. Nothing existed there.

points, one leaves the pleasure ground behind the house,
and rides through the grass, where a high tree is
planted to the large suburban meadows which lie
between the castle and the Meise-river. There
here, various rivers bath upon the north-region,
and the opposite chain of hills can be had.
The most advantageous points are always designated
by simple stone benches in the street.

After a short walk, we enter a forest-park-
situation near the river.

When about dark we entered a forest plantation near the
river. As there it we it we saw a stone stone bridge,
surrounded by a ^{small} stone wall, fence and near the
river banked some more, just before reaching it
we reached the station. We passed, we crossed the country
plantation of the Prince valley.

From the monument on the plain (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

lip paths for those who are fond of long pedestrian excursions. It runs to a convenient bathing place (in the river), also to a high situated resting place with deep forest but unique views upon the banks, which are covered with woods, and also to the stone bridge in the village of Stobok, lying at the border of the park (as) above. Just an hour's distance. From the other side of the river, we can go back to the Castle, passing either the English house or any other point by means of solitary and shady foot-paths.

But let us follow the road which we used first. We cross after a short walk at a new part of the plantation, at the entrance of which is a summer house, leading down towards the river, we enter into the valley (as). This summer house is built upon a plain at the spring called the Spring of St. It has an opening from the street but offers, towards the river, a fine view of the river, which is very beautiful. The first view at

The left is the pic here mentioned on page 7, which I gave as an example, viz. how much is strengthened by a variety of forms of N.B. of the same nature). Compare plate XII. The second compass on a narrow and narrow expanse, covered with high trees. Through the centre of it flows the Meuse river, with legends on both sides. Behind are mountains covered with foliage, without any interruption of buildings. Compare plate XIII. The third opening shows, at a quarter of an hour's distance, the castle, as I recently visited you in 20. At the side, it shows a part of the city with the former church looking out of trees, and at a great distance, near the horizon, the village of Limburg. It is famous against forest valleys. Compare plate XIV. The last opening finally surrounds the old catholic church mine (as of the village of Limburg). The former having two high towers at the side. Although the place is ungraced, in the midst of some wide fields, and trees, one sometimes can catch upon

the high ground. (The phenomenon's origin is supposed to be an earthquake, in order to separate the part & deep away the groups animals and to show a number on how the border which art and nature is to separate here.) On descending the valley, we arrive at an enormous river of the water, side of the castle. After leaving this place we turn to our left, towards the old castle, passing through it around, with the great river water as the Sibiringer here, who are turning to the east, we arrive at a bridge, from which on one side, we see the collection of both castles in the water. (Compare plate xx.) On the other side, we see a cascade (xy) The latter is formed by colored granite stones, which are also found in this locality. It was arranged after the river, through, so that it appears in its way, looks which have grown out of the soil. (A native does not favour them here, but he and a of his stood had called their time during an inundation, and on finding themselves, they had accumulated a castle at this place.

Therefore, there are several blocks visible in the water,
right beside the cascade, and also just so many at
a distance, in order to have better the narrow stream
the sides of the cascade are decorated by bushes and
water-plants. There are also shrubbery plants and ever-
green trees (all packed in rows) so arranged, that
they look as if they had grown out of the entire mass
in this way making the effect as if whole rocks and
rocks natural. At some of the cascade has already
been grown before.

Behind the cascade, we leave the plank road and
and follow the road of the park and to begin
to be built along the river, up to the place, where
the new bridge is constructed, from the main
river. In this place, there is a dam inside it to
the water, that is to place, the water is
within its boundaries. At the side of the dam, there
is a bridge which had to be separate from
the main. From this place, we had had a
smaller place, on the right side of the main.

mine, in an even ascent, extending a far in the
thickets. (Building low) that is - not yet completed.
The latter is built up in a peculiar manner, made
into the model of a Turkish cottage. M. de Nobile,
within a hour, has furnished me the drawing. It was
taken by him during the Russian Turkish war. It
is intended to be covered with cotton and varnished
tho. I write the apartments for the pleasant - family
and his family, too, will also be a memorial party,
which is entirely separated from all other sources.
From the factory one steps upon a platform (p.) from
which, as looking down through a fine screen, the
low vault is spread. Thence it, through a
board of iron of low, round a distance, we see
the wide bridge where road to Sarajevo, the latter
and also the album moves with the graduation - but
lines. Compass plate 28. I walk in the colored

The museum is not without interest, as gold, silver
and colored pendants are kept here. Besides this
there is also a small magazine upon a piece of spot,

with a pavillion in the middle. From the latter, we can with ease attend the passing of the pheasants, and see them upon the walls of the haute, however. As these birds are approaching, quarrelling for the dispersed wheat, without fear of the presence of people.

The latter picture, which is not to be seen upon the spot, I have tried to form nearly by needle and thread. It made it attractive also in winter, and to show both the birds with their colored feathers.

Connected with the pheasantry, but outside of its enclosure on one side of the road, there is a small 'oven' but I have could not find for the supply of the little one kept in two winters. Not far away from it is a large chain bridge that above a gorge, with steel bands. On the other side under an old oak, it incident shows the view of the north westerly from valley. In the background, across the projection of the hill, is the dairy by, crossed apt. the English Sept. 24 is especially constructed, and within it, both

milk-pan of all kinds is kept and can be taken there, —
a refreshment, which, after a long walk, is very desir-
able.

As a good many will not exactly know how a chain-
lock is made, I will briefly give a description of it. It
is a plain partition with a basin in the middle,
upon which the milk-dishes are swimming. The
windows are generally decorated ^{with} colored glass.
There is a room, there are different kinds of milk,
in *Bresse* and *jurassine* dishes, all remarkably
arranged. A few beds of sweet-smelling but plain
looking straw are visible, and green tea, &c. are
served the outside of the dairies.

The next object which attracts our attention
during our ride is the tunnel or passage (so),
I which leads a solitary foot-path through rocks,
&c. &c. so dense that they hardly allow the sun
to shed its rays through the trees. A mountain
river flows through this wood, and divides into
several little cascades over a stone bridge, and

of oak branches in a locality, which is mostly hidden by
this wood. These cascades have likewise been formed by
large trees, which had been brought there. Many of these
small foot-paths in the park have been varied after
Ladew, who constructed them. Precipitous upon a stone
at the beginning of each indicate their source. His
source is a great measure to find the paths more easily.
~~source~~ I express my want to go to the temple has been
of the foot path or road, we shall not see it from
this part of the park until we are in it immediate
vicinity. A small east point hides it entirely and
the paths are only laid out for this purpose. Only
on entering the temple, the view between the six standing
pillars, made of Helvian marble, descends steeply. The
pillars are placed upon a basis of granite, with a
gilt iron roof above. Upon the latter is an eagle
with its wings stretched out. From the ceiling, as
in the back of the temple, we see an extensive picture,
which, on the right, is formed by the corner of the
river (quarry), disappearing in the forest, in

front by the noble in its entire view, and the door at
person, and at the left by the mill, the lawn and
its fanning and pushing canopy. Campagna, plate
XXV.

The temple itself is to be decorated by nothing but
a pre-standing bronze bust in the centre. I have
determined to take the bust of Frederick William II,
a worthy monarch in every respect to be an example
of perseverance; for the temple is to be dedicated
to perseverance. It has one companion which
symbolically it flows over him; in the evening
it illuminates with its beam the way; the bust
which we all adore. Campagna, plate XXVI. Together
flower garden, protected by an iron enclosure, is in
immediate vicinity of the steps of the temple, and
this is not without an effect. In perseverance
in the right and rational sense will always come
to upon our eye upon flowers, even if they only
draw forth from our heart.

We now ride over another the second main bridge,

to which I have given the name Princebridge. There are
no distant views to be had here. First, we took our
ride upon the height, then we descend slowly over a little
sand bridge, made of oak branches, with the bank left upon
them, towards the river. Coinage plate XXV. After we
have followed the course of the river for a short distance,
we cross a large meadow, called the old meadow, -
devoted to the arduous. This meadow is as formerly,
a bottomless marsh. We again ascend the height and
in its last winding, we see before us the English
house (a.c.), which in opposition to the English - secure
house only, the character of bright meadows and
barbarians. A cottage in the foreground, surrounded
by roses and encircled by mine, contains a good
apartment, reserved for the Lord and his family.
At the left side, in the shadow, there is a covered landing-
alley to be seen through the foliage. A grassy ex-
panse with three towers like sitting places is inter-
ceded for recreation, who want to enjoy in the
midst of nature in the open air. In the middle

Cover are mirrors, which reproduce the most beautiful views of the landscape. A second cottage, which is in the immediate vicinity of the first one, is the residence of the water-horn carrier, also supplying a few barrels more for quarts in bad weather. Upon the other side is a pavilion containing a small dancing hall and two play-houses. Further up is a perch for the water-bird, and a target for rifle-men. There is also an establishment for shooting with pistols, similar to those in Paris near Lesage, in Grenovet, and other places.

Upon an opposite hill, in the vicinity of the woods, is a kind of park, constructed of rare stems and bark. The latter is also intended for the Lord and his family. From this park, we can see the entire tableau of the people below, enjoying themselves, without being forced to come into connection with them. At the border of the park there lies the village of Rochelle, standing in its entire length behind this lively foreground and, remaining in harmony with it.

the character of the whole. In the middle of the village a little bell tower has been constructed, for the purpose of announcing the evening by ringing the bells. (Tried the tower of this idyl can with pleasure see. When the shepherds drive home their herds, send also the laborers after their day's toil follow the towers of the bells)

The whole district of our place, with some walks in the woods! the latter being filled with nightingales in spring) is covered by lattice-work made of sap branches, and treated as a pleasure ground, but in a less careful manner. Compare plate XXV to the next, and plate XXIV, as the view.

From the English house, the road, which we now follow, has an aspect of the highest ridge of hills. Here we have a view of the valley of Goshem (t. b.) and the extensive estate that surrounded it. In another place, the road turns itself in the forest, very seldom allowing a small view of the "Wiesengeläge" and especially becoming dismal and solitary looking.

until we have reached the projection of the Burgare.
Upon this place, there is a lovely statue of the Holy
Mary, that sweet and mild emblem of Christian
religion (c.c.) witha upon the terrace, where the
chapel is to be built (A. D.). Compare plate XXIII
(made after a drawing of Mr. Schmidt).

Eight windows from the old city church in Oppart.
on the Rhine (which I was happy enough to ob-
tain over a voyage, and which, as good commissioners have
told me, are from the same artist from whom we
saw the paintings of the cathedral in Cologne) are
to decorate this room, and also a consecration
of Hommel's altar.

As to several of my villages, and even in the city,
there are catholic inhabitants who do not leave
their own church and are therefore unable to use
it ^{the} next so often as they might want, an account of
its being too hours distant, it is, at the same time,
my intention to use this chapel for services. The
historical view of this chapel was sent for the

above mentioned purpose, but for the use of serving a
burying-place for the family of the proprietor of
Mrs. Law, - a monument erected ^{was} the prin-
cipal view from the south, was daily viewed, ^{although} ^{at} ^{about} ^{eight}
at a good distance (just as death appears to us, and
it never can, or at least should not awake discouraging
thoughts in the thoughtful).

By the engraving, we can see that, near the chapel,
there is a sexton's house with a garden belonging to
it. The latter is surrounded by dense hunder avenues
^{rows} cut down to benches. The avenues are named -
after two men who live here and who are very
well known to the public, and who are also friends
of mine. They are the philosopher Graevell and the
poet Siegfold Schifer. Never can religion be so
impaired both here by poetry and philosophy,
the genuine consist of a strong combination of
both. It will therefore be a suitable decoration,
it would adorn those avenues, which enclose
the cemetery, with the statues of the two sitters of

heaven, namely Cöky and Mikroky, whilst the temple itself owes its standing to the fact that the two had been united. As so important a point I thought it might be right to place an inscription here, which indicates the significance of the above-mentioned locality, and in accordance with my religion and the shroud, I have selected the following:

- "Tschenden zum Tschenden
- "Richt hiß mir ein Alend in Geists,
- "So in jeuen ewigen Reichem
- "Wasser wandelnd und bewarndelt,
- "Innewer Schaffend, immer werdend,
- "Eudoe mit dem Gattend.

On entering the porch, we see a very old altar, which was once found here leaning against a wall. It is surrounded by the entrance of the horses of war-hunter and Swabian, representing at the same time the dragon, which to the welfare of humanity,

were composed by the Christian angel. On entering the church itself, we saw, at the end of it, the above-mentioned high altar, with an altar, made of wood, the latter being painted and gilded. The whole was contracted to an old altar. On both sides of it were two small chapels, intended as burying places for the family. In the middle of the church, on the right side, was the pulpit, which is formed after the model we saw at the Mission Church, and built after the following plan: It was with the tables of the law and the golden table of manna, with a lion's seat for sacrifice, one standing at the bottom of it in homage, as the foundation of religion. Out of three united, was a column, surrounded by an open winding stair, ending at the top in a calvarial city, the latter forming the pulpit. Out of the corners of the city are looking the three persons: Father, Son and Spirit, and the Calvarian above is surrounded with the angel of justice holding in his right hand the scales of the good and the evil. On the pillar,

opposite the pulpit, or the golden calf to be seen,
constructed in high relief, with the Jews dancing
around it, as an everlasting warning against the
great temptation of idolatry, viz not to devote
such gifts to Mercurius. Below the high altar,
though a smaller altar, was a door - the latter
likewise a relief - such a dark temple, at
the end of which there is a niche. In this niche
stands the altar of Solomon, illuminated above
above and at the sides.

I dare be sure will not think it an oversight
that I have brought the temple of Apollo next to
you & follow next to me near connection with
the Christian temple. For, as I wanted to open
before the universal idea of a polygon, I found
I suitable I surround it most fully. However,
namely Christian religion, on one side with some
it, comes from the world to germinate, as a sign of
the beginning, and upon the other side, with the
existence from the God of grace, whose service is

one of the noblest, and yet still within the range of
universal worship. But all religions contain something
divine, and God has allowed them to exist, and love
we still. Why should we reject the necessity of them?
Why pursue we them a better religion? They find
a place here not as objects of pious adoration, but
as signs of their historical transactions.

At a quarter of one hour's distance from the chapel,
and on passing a gorge 120 feet broad and 40 feet
high, we arrive at the fort (p. 6). The gorge is
overgrown with pine forest and a stone bridge
with five pointed arches crosses it. The more you
here has been described by me in the foregoing
at it is back on page 76. Until the projected build-
ings which are to be put up ~~are~~ on this place, are
finished, there is only one resting place here,
surrounded by a slight kind of forest, in part

a stammer; must be accented in order to gain an
open view - the position of the pit is due to my highly
reverend friend Wehrhoffer. Without his inexhaustible
talent and extreme kindness, I could scarcely have
been able to complete my ideas.

It is indeed no small fortune to possess such a money
whose charitable labors for our country are however
not appreciated enough. I have often felt sympathy
with the English people and wished that, as they
daily spend immense sums of money for art
without without success, or gains, like that of the
Venetians, might use to fertile their good will and
money. What an immense deal of money has
been wasted by the South in that manner, and
what an immense deal would Mr. Schickel have
created with it!

But this we also have some things to be regretted!
Schickel's name has become celebrated enough
and perhaps to be used more so. 'o people'
who are less interested with him however, it

his architectural talent as shown, and far below
the universality of his genius - that may show
power which is a new department of art. It
always to be seen, that power which with needs -
available technique not only manages more crude
studies into the most magnificent ar-
chitectural monuments, but also creates
the noblest and most various models of sculpture,
and with his own skilled hand produces more
stupendous specimens of decorative sculpture upon the
marble.

It is in relation to one of the most accessible
and distinctive of his art, that I wish to say a few
words in passing of which in my opinion has not
been equalled since the time of Raphael, that I
wish very much to add a few words here, which
although they are not in keeping with the original
purpose of this book (I think as the original in-
tention is a very great deal) they will be of
great & other times not so without a great deal of

might therefore be welcome to many interested.

I want to speak of that grand and admirable poetry which tells us of the destruction of the portico of the Museum in Antwerp. The latter has indeed caused considerable interest and has evoked the greatest enthusiasm of all artists of our time. But the comparison of the portico has given us a new lesson. We were advised to get. But we can certainly hope that the liberality of our King (to whom the domestic arts owe a great deal) will be always endeavored to show his people great things) will not be over-ruled. I had feared the last concerted portion of the project would a rich source of improvement and enjoyment. Some legends, who are ~~in~~ accord with the probable estimate conducted to their advantage, have selected the capital city of Flanders the great as their parking ground, and whose value goes so far as to represent a capital with houses, and to ~~be~~ with

a shirt, before they are exhibited to the public, have
I need say that these wadded prints are every
aesthetic and still more so in the neigh-
hood of a holy cathedral. But the pictures
would have to be condemned, as the
horrible thing has already been witnessed for
years and large and small have had an
opportunity enough to get used to the sight
and the gods of Greece. They are christian
pictures, unnumberable, painted, etching,
carving etc. variously coupled with the old
classic art. They should not be altogether
retreated from in its neighborhood (ante-
diluvian and historical idios, represent-
ed in the fine lines of the human figure!
The Art. Church in Rome calls the statues
of christianity, her profane wall paintings
and pictures and statues of all kinds
in the Vatican which is very fine. But
through the other statues and figures to

Capitol learn against a Pachelius with its back
and the power of Transition in her hands with
of nature ---, but I forget that truth. We
are not as fundamental as Protestants, and
that the Pope is too liberal a priest for us
otherwise wise. It is far better that I take
my example from daily life, which will
ensure my purpose just as well. For
to not think and church shall find
hands with each other here, and do not
ballet dancers do enough to let Catholics
and Protestants, poor and non-poor,
admire the merit of the natural lines of the
human body? - Face and stockings hinder
the study of the very little, and nobody
is to fault with it.

For more weight and importance than the election seems
to expect with, that which is great plan may
be expected, which their creator himself can guide the
work; for how quickly and how wisely we

depart, even the strong are often carried away over-
powerfully!

Whitwell also is not immortal, but his works
will be immortal, provided they are given free and
full development, and that they are not at their
birth suppressed or mutilated.

But if will rather leave it to a greater power
and a more competent judge than I am to
contemplate this theme, if the death-water will allow
me to add an essay here, which spreads of the
subject with as much literary resources and ac-
tivity, and which by the perfection of its contents
will secure the passing of it as not inferior to
what the best part of the book here contains.

After a short characterization of Whitwell, in
which it is said that the perfection
of his genius shows everywhere so manifestly, it
is said that, in the everything that his tal-
ent created - the superior nothing - it
is followed!

Love and respect real always led to the heart.
Full aim & dignity, humanity. - He who wants
to secure immortality must persist in his
uninterrupted study, and he will not find any
chance between this and the eternal world. -
These words are among the best which one of the
most celebrated men of a celebrated age has
left us.

Goethe's good star shines in his juvenile
studies to find a protector of his high talent
who sustained a great deal to the minister -
rapid progress of his energetic genius; and he
found a people which became purified through
him, and which sought to know without
hoar; - a true culture blossoming beneath, pro-
siding far over the borders of the universe - but
its force from the soil which was covered by its
roots. - Goethe drew the rich seed always
from the vastness of his bright energy from
the unchanged spirit of a courage which

pure enthusiasm had made him the sacred
possession of his country and who had made
himself his indispensable friend. His people
accepted him without criticism; they enjoyed
him with unfeigned love. We can triumph in
the admiration that of his last breath, he ac-
knowledges their genuine love, and that, there, the
chasm between this and the other world, was
crossed for him. And this may serve
as proof that every generation which the state
of intellectual development is to procure for
us, if it shall be perfect, must draw its food
from love and self-sacrifice, and that it
requires just as much to accept this food as
it pure influence as to produce it without
the usual effort. To criticize that which we
do not understand yet would be empty. The
art necessary, which we cannot now understand
necessarily be a great enjoyment to our mind
just as Plato, in his life and grand

was a sacred origin. To his monarch and
people, which love and enthusiasm has exalted
so wonderfully. And just as it was the aim
of Spade to ~~form~~ ^{give} a greater importance to life
and to make it more powerful by means of
friday, so I am all want to make our present
epoch, to employ all possible things for the
ideal education. And it must therefore be the
aim of our age to accept all that realizes life
without self, and not to have a new idea,
but to accept and to help to cultivate it.
Positive makes it appear also in our
mind and it precedes similar intentions
by visible signs of its richness, superiority
and origin.

What a part of a period, which devoted itself
fully to him, caused the enthusiasm of a
man to be in our time - which not for
enough acknowledges a name - was called
and in all states of cultivation has a

marked effect, who by tireless study, day and night has come to the point of connecting an immense long chain of unknown ideas with known objects and experiences of inspiring the common world plan character and of elevating to the plan of art that which was formerly mere a want. His highest merit was that nothing can so small and common to him to be beyond the possibility of homotopying it. — Divide this grand merit, what you are strong progress you take experimentally and safely upon our time, he ranks among the most distinguished men allied with a pure fancy. In this regard he has been more successful than any other person on our time. No sketch for the intended wall painting for the museum will be appreciated by every connoisseur, and few will see them without being troubled with that question which is evoked by the walls beautiful. — In the first place, they must be of your best and simple

reception, or chance poetry; the kind of the display is so simple and natural as its cover. parents, and the genius who has invented such a completed picture can only have been actuated by noble impulses. The clouds of ignorance arising over the human life, over propriety and education; the darkness, in which to find the development of human powers, have, as it were, received a prophetic dream under the cloak of the night, in the imaginary world. Join with them, the mother's care, war and peace, mental speculation, the longing to go abroad, wanting presentment, all these form a chain of commanding and ideal groups, and appear.

As we see the prophetic images of the to-morrow. Towards the morning, the poetic and prophetic magic of the worldly darkness comes down upon earth, feet of blessings, and with rich seed. I am growing here as I receive both my money, together with the meagreness of the last year in the Hallstead.

of the spirits, who see the joyful face of God. The more
we do fast, the less we of enquiring light, and
therefore the power of the night into which
we enter the light of the day. Could there be
anything more beautiful for Anselm's mission,
or a temple which I unite in theology college
mine art? — To the same corresponds the
second picture, being the most impressive and
magnificent monument, if we are allowed to see
of the triumph of the assertion of intellectual
force, which originates in a pure and unimpeded
character, aided by the best processes and not in-
fluenced by any suppression, nor led by
fashion and not depending upon worldly
considerations. The way has never on earth, the
most narrow air makes the soaring genius;
the obstacles are being across the spirit, whose
genius born with the prophetic wisdom,
they take the meaning effect of the common, they
are expressed with the expectation of the next day.

of life with its deep enthusiasm. There is also
the best element ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~from~~ which the soul
draws capacity for its education. Rylee sees
her life, with its wealth all the longings, love a-
tained in her bosom. The subjects wild passions,
she seeks in her way the ~~attainment~~ ^{growth} of it. The children
of shepherds stand around her and remember their first
breath of humanity, with the same happy rejoicing
as if now look upon the perfection & in its highest
power, under the high protection of the orb. — The
warmer, ripen the harvest as we prophesied
in the communion of the clouds during the night.
Summer ripen the juvenile efforts, it rewards
the care and the anxiety for the universal well-
fare it reduces the crude beginnings to defini-
tude & force. Education increases and goes on
with more certainty; wild waves change into
quietude & eddies into self-reliance. That which
was formerly though arranged in no way changed
it retained its form: (P. 1) has no lines

try in a forbidding way, she leaves and leaves only
your heavily veiled or herself and her exalted
power. - Looking at reigning in the world of top,
of day and all seasons, she who sits her eyes
into different directions. - pure mirror, which
mirrors in all reflections glorifies the pro
of the Believers, who, in experimental peace with
unappreciated times, surrounded and from upon
by the spirit of man clear with good and bad
spoke with the head of life from their eyes. He
could be in an apothecary more beautiful than the
one around? - Everything flows into top, all words
and deeds are accomplished in possibility. The
word has spread all faith and remains on the
point of turning in quietude toward the magic
heart of possibility by means of art and science,
and of course the points at the bottom of a
wealth of science and in every circumstance
with some like an evil harvest in the rooms
of the night in the previous part, the so dress

It has, step by step, been accompanying the
world who is walking towards the world he
sped and so nobly, what other hand
set him, what Lucia, bending through the
woods, makes some in one's soul the being
for pure sincerity, how sparkling at the
same time the connection of the stars in the
two pictures whose symbols refer to each
other. The introduction of the ~~comparisons~~^{comparisons} given here
as a peculiar little picture which is to be regarded as
a happy illustration, which was compelled to yield
to the creation of so talented a genius in order
to sustain and also continually in a higher
sphere, representing a universal law of all the
natural powers under the heavenly spheres. The
exit is the transfiguration of the genius, who has
blended the world and dies; the associates of
his time, the companions of his life, all unite
the immolation of their joys in life, in their
sorrow, in silence, in consecration - and in

the innocence of a child, surrounding his monument,
the sanctities of memory rising over the lofty
real ever —, whilst the glorified ascended
quickly towards heaven, passing through the
infinite void, unobstructedly, and drawn
in the aspect of eternal love.

It is not necessary to show that, within the
reach of our knowledge of works of art, there is
nothing that can be compared with such a
composition as we have here. The fine and, we
cannot wish, simple and noble, glowing free like
a majestic river before our eyes, which could
only have been attained by ethical simplicity
and purity and which could be accomplished
only with the greatest confidence, proves this
conclusively. But it is necessary to main-
tain what is just said has acquired for a
higher purpose, and not to lose the main
at integrity and thoughtfulness, which has
formed the ~~main~~ ^{main} paper in the west

packed way.

The richness of the possible imagination has helped everybody who came in contact with him; it has served him and been the reason of a new development in his idea. These advantages and not only these words by coming within the reach of everybody of advantage to all; it offers itself as an instrument, as a machine and aim to attain a higher correlation in art for which, however much of acknowledgment and advantage may have been attributed to it, nothing essential has as yet been obtained. But it is in no way said that the talent of the individual are cultivated and balanced by the study of the great masters of former times. The young artist hurry to Italy, as if no standpoint of higher education was to be reached in Germany. Their energy, enthusiasm and patience become worn. And as perhaps excited by themselves they find no learner abroad, they find no new work of art that has not been excelled by the work of other master works in existence. After the

have lived a pleasant life, and after that time, they return to their native land they have, various peculiar impressions with immediate judgment, not having understood the foreign words. They have perceived all these peculiar impressions, and by the necessity of learning go on to learn something, they are obliged to give up their study. (And such a voyage might be) he declared a corruption rather than a benefit, as only in voyage could he meet out of his portance. The desire of making innovations, were the most important thing to those young people, they want to obtain it by force and by this they wander away from the base - which fails to reach a t and does not lead to its pure light. On one side they wish their aim which has perhaps converted money in the acquisition of technical advantages, in a business in their most simple way. On the other side, they introduce productions of impure innovation into the sphere of art, which finally

must invade the mind in regard to its true worth. Invention in its genuine character, which follows its suggestions with perseverance and love, is of course the highest thing, but it is the gift of genius which only few favored ones obtain. We need not lament easily to acquire in another way. In the ordinary, the inexhaustible richness of the faculty of invention will, when it comes up, prove that many workers follow our master, and that here is for every a source which shows its wonderful power best by keeping together the pupils, who derive from the origin, as art, and wander about after nearly inventions, and do not allow them to achieve anything, and going to their conception no other measure, but that which makes a worthy expression, and which separates the swayed from the true. Genius can never arrive at maturity in its full liberty, never can its best work, that represents the master and his character in art, be brought

up to light, with modesty, self-denial, unostentatious
habits, incessant diligence often themselves to bring
a thousand hands by the inspiration of
genius. A school of art is formed by the talent
of invention, by the capability. To make it get to the
most point of view, to cultivate it to higher
by without injuring it. This school of art is
permanently created by the happy and free sense
of simplicity to surpass the divine, by bringing
at your fault, bad habits and customs of the
taste and the mind, and with these advantages &
expand against the evil, with these advantages for
the good to keep together all pupils, that they may
live under the discipline of the beautiful, with
an opinion on their part, for the latter is
a happy consequence of defective or singular ideas.
In this way genius becomes pure and develops
without interfering upon the trivial. - These
advantages and many others could be acquired
with it a good will, while being over artist's

works before the public. Their rich imagination, their
fine style, their technical qualifications would create
new things and new perceptions, manifold contact
and excitement would take place, and many a man,
who has thought himself a master, would see that
he was only a pupil. Finally it is as it is with
every word of art, worthy to be carried into effect.
With it, the germ of a school of art would develop
in Boston which would not be equalled by others.
The avoidance of young artists, which would other-
wise surely take shape in the mind, would be sup-
pressed & you, on their abilities, & keep them from
the wrong way. Their labors in the summer would
enable them to keep the winter free for study.
A man educated for pure aesthetics, while they
would not have to represent the beautiful and
simple nature as the highest in art, yet they would
at least no longer try to imitate horses and
irrational beings, like those in the works of
Cassas, Hammer and the Michelangelo. 87

would gladly devote themselves to the healthy and in-
creasing promotion of his master. By this they
would insure a salary, without loss of time, and an
uninterrupted progression, all the wants of art,
with the most complete success. And our artist's
reward would be what the highest which has indisputably
spoke for, has under every reasonable exigence,
could not be lost for himself and for his posterity.

The advantages for art itself are broader, here
only casually. It would be well if also those would
be touched casually, which would be bestowed
upon the acquirement of art, for if this benefit
were granted, it would afford itself in every light
& the change, what new and immense attraction
it would offer to our city, what high rank our
city would by this secure have as a place of
art, how great and how alluring it would
be to her visitors! Enthusiasm would seize
upon them, and the acquisition by great ad-
vantages, which would create a thousandfold for

a lasting expenditure, would be happily sub-
stituted into the simplest problem. And the promi-
sing words of Truth that love and constant zeal
for the good will always reap the same would
not become irrelevant for us."

There for my friend. It is with me now that I return
from this flight to the scene of the insignificant en-
tomb of my own description, facing at the same time
the shock of the change. But the small things need to
be attended to also, and besides, as all good efforts
find indulgence, so do great and small. After
change in life easily, and he who, for instance,
has begun at an early morning with the im-
mortal words of our people, will perhaps find
it soon with a Sunday call at a Berlin res-
taurant or with the bill of fare.

We had stopped at the foot in my path. The
plate XIX, show the latter, together with its en-
vase.

Last year in the neighborhood of the ground-
rocks, in a grown up thicket, only three feet
below the soil, there was found a well preserved
skleton, apparently that of a well preserved
young man. For it had very fine proportions,
head, physiologically organized, and all

the teeth without a single gap. All that is found in my pack, living or dead, belongs to my property, and therefore have taken possession also of this mysterious object. A pair of high green gnat with a simple ribbon-groove was given to the body in the wilderness. The inscription indicates that the bones of the unknown are, resting under the cave and from the bench near it, the eye looks into a distant and deep forest-paradise.

Nearly the whole and considerable space, which the fort buildings occupy serves for agricultural - land purposes; and by the free standing tower with the so-called old castle is constructed for manual purposes. Not far from the place belonging to the fort is a small amount of about a quarter of an hour's extent. The

latter had been used as a small piece of ground "with difficulties". But I want to say that I do not talk the domestic case - you know the example but the work was not done.

for the last horses and the very best siders offer
real difficulties, as for instance, sand walls,
XX^{six} feet high, ~~xxxx~~ with a ditch behind;
stone walls, five feet high, and wood and ditches,
twelve to sixteen feet wide, etc. The sacground
is kept so narrow, that from the amphitheatre in
the center of the place, which with three rows of
seats, one above the other, is to be built into the side
of a hill, all the embellishes are clearly to be
seen, and the horses, one-barring the entire row
not to be lost and ^{one's} sight. This is the farthest point
of the day's excursion from which, by means of
the road which is marked by an arrow and which
we have not known before, we return to the castle.
During the ride, an extraordinary row of the
wall (99) descends upon the double bridge (S.S.).
I compare plate XX. At the end of the latter, on
reaching it, we cast a last look upon the face
above of the blue tower garden (compare plate
XXI) before of the same time leave of all the

park and garden, &c. &c.

Second side.

Although the second side, and also the third, about
are still before us, comprise just as much ground
as the ones which were mentioned previously. I can
conceive the reader that, as they cover fewer objects,
their description will be shorter.

First, we took the nearest way to the manorial
hotel (following the blue arrow), a large establish-
ment, and intended for the convenience of
strangers. The establishment is not yet finished.
It has gained the same way already before, but
from the opposite side, and the price, ^{is not so good} although
very near the same spot, seems nevertheless dif-
ferent, an account of the changed direction.

But we may now enter upon the new ground of
the western hills which extend along the city.
We are entering our way through the forest garden,
in the part of the village, called King, &c. &c.

we arrive at the Hendrick farm-house, called
"Tree Farm now" (h. h.). The latter is built in
the village, after Pennsylvania style, and in ac-
cordance with the manner of a well-to-do farmer.

From this place I see nearly the entire part ex-
tended before me and directly before my feet,
standing high above the roofs of the city, I
can, in the course not more of about 3000
cattle (whose towers to not even reach my
feet). I can also see the Swiss sea. The

house-garden with the pleasure ground, everything
looking, as if there was a map spread out be-
fore me; although the city is entirely hidden
by dense foliage it lies here, which allows the
spectator only to look far below him. A
small fruit-garden, covered with grass, sur-
rounds the house, in the vicinity of which are
the ruins of the oldest church of the 'Reformation'.
It is build in stone & some permission is de-
rive from ruins. Although the latter are small,

They are not without interest in regard to architecture.
They are picturesque, situated in the centre of the
countryside, which is shaded by large lindens. *Boznan*
plate xxv for this area.

At the time of my grand parents, there was an
old tree surrounded by benches upon this place, in
order to take advantage of the beautiful view. And
this tree is I hardly venture it, a two fold increase -
to us - First of gratitude towards God, who
gave us the sense with which to enjoy his majestic
world, and secondly that of conviction, that simplicity
of mind - even if only critical, and moreover -
truly imagined - seems to be after all the state
which is most fully favored by fortune, and the most
from the realizers.

To lay out the road upon this whole ground was
very hard, as the many gorges and deep hollows
could be made passable only by bridges. Fortunately
wood was both cheap and in abundance here
as in many other places of our country. Without

this advantage, the carrying out of my plans would
perhaps have gone beyond my means. The greatest
part of the plot described is, with the exception of
a few high forests, planted only with fruit-trees -
an idea which I have borrowed from the garden di-
rector, Mr. Lenc, and the effect of which is certainly
very good, provided the place for it is suitable.

Here, between the gardens of village and city,
and also at a great distance, seen from the valley,
there was evidently nothing better to be done than
to show upon the terrace mountain, which, at
its edge, was already covered with fruit trees, a
many blossoms as possible, and to exhibit in
the summer the light green of a well kept grass-
plot under the trees. But as the form of most of
the fruit trees is poor and awkward, I have re-
solved to make good this defect by also using
the beautiful wild apple tree.

From the fruit-grove, we arrive, above behind
the village, at the upper border of a narrow valley

where rough walls are everywhere by old level-trees.
In this place, the stores and the noise of the aboriginal
people are to be noticed. The road then turns down-
ward to the open field which also located in the office
of the mine. We now follow a small sea near the
village, surrounded by bushes, until on passing
a number of nicely built houses of the miners
for about one quarter of an hour, we reach
the mine-ward ('i'), where, from the grape-garden,
a fine view of the environs of Bantzen and
Spodity is offered. In the middle of them the
Sandukene, six miles distant, divides the horizon,
which has the appearance of being isolated. The
Sandukene is surrounded by the even forest,
forming the whole locality. After taking a
detour in the mine-ward, we follow
the ridge in continuous windings, which
crosses the above-mine. We then go over the
peak and upon which the copper is brought
in, and have the ridge occasionally, as

order to visit some mines, which during the bathing season are illuminated on some days and decorated with colored blown crystals, finally visiting the Sunday and the other mines in detail, as far as we are interested in them. These & how wild, and although the soil is only sandy and mostly covered with pebbles, it offers by the frequent change of colored stones and the black ore and the brown coal which have been brought up, and also by its rough surface - everything looking as if earthquake had thrown ~~down~~ ^{up} ~~the~~ ^{together} ~~pieces~~ ^{many}

of a small volcano. In one place there is even a kind of a small volcano, not an artificial one, but a natural one, which by constant smoke and at times falling flames indicates the real volcanic glow of a brown coal bed, which is very dangerous for miners.

For a striking contrast to those characteristics, when you see unexpectedly, right behind the bathing houses, the very unusual flower

gardens of the bathing establishment.

A convenient road leads from the school house (N.E.) around an extensive pleasure ground, to the mineral baths (N.W.), the moor bath and the lodging houses (N.W.) need to every walk upon the moor mountains. The great care has been taken in giving to this part of the "moor", which, in all its parts, has the appearance of an open nature the greatest possible variety, by arranging it artificially, and keeping it very "open", in contrast to the which see. the low papers. It has also been taken care that the forest never be directed upon any object, or at least in a "change" direction' upon the grounds. The lower of greened fields, in which the nature will like this place best. It will be very good time to find in the lower forest and the we get the "best" places, where nothing but the "best" is to be thought, but the "best" is very "best" and the "best" is very "best".

as ~~that~~ a little more gently hammering wood -
'picks' as the appearance of a mirror, coming up
out of the depths, also appears and disappears like
a sheet.

The pleasure ground in Lhasa kept apparently here
from the one near the castle. Besides, a bathing-
establishment or public place, require also a large
wash, some private stables, shady walks and
paths or terraces and extensive sitting places are
essentially required here, and also a choice of plants,
which are to be seen in the latter part of summer,
which is the principal bathing season. A small
stagnant garden, at the right side of the central house
offer naturally a good vegetable source that I had
concluded to arrange it like an oriental garden,
with different gardeners upon the rough and scabbed
rocks. Located in this mid-stone garden is an
interesting in its way nature & the expectation of see
now, it will, I hope, be good. The more so, as I have
and, more kind of different look for a large

book for the public is to be studied, more than in
the case of decorated gardens which require a more
methodical and irrevocable. This part of the pleasure-
ground has already in the original state, without
having been much improved, something else to be in
it. (Plan plate xxxv) it is finished, plate xxxvi
gives a view of the whole bathing establishment,
plate xxxvii shows the view from the new park,
and plate xxxviii shows the garden of the district
(plate in l.c.), an entirely protected place, separated
with a bank of Contignolles and a large antique
well located in the background, which is richly
decorated by Arboretum.

(After having viewed all these objects, which
take some hours, we shall repair the carriage
and follow the former road into a long and des-
serted gorge, where we first see a place for shooting
it is beyond all in that way, in an extensive
green which is covered by the more trees, some
are pines and oaks (l.c.) with in a. —

where a belvedere (q. q.) is built. *Champa* plate ^{XXV}
The more distant side along the ridge is surrounded
by the Heiseo volcanic ground proper, with the hills and
mountains of the city now, which extend close to
the high walls of the steam mountains. Far below,
the river winds on its way. The six towers of the
temple appear from here 50 high and so distant
from each other that the observer would believe
themselves to be near a large city. This view does
not appear optically false; the hills, and not more
enter a forest of young foliage trees and for about
half an hour follow a lonely road without
meeting any more, until we reach the
highest plateau on in the park. The road turns
then suddenly, and we see the large fields, and the
whole connected chain of the mountains, from
the Belvedere to the factory. The forest mountains
surrounding half the horizon. The forest ground is
receded to sand hills and the projecting hills
as is fact. In this place, there is a large water

projected. Upon the other side, we see sloping meadows
with different pastures, with the large bare ground
for field-horses and the antique buildings of the
village (p. 2). Compare plate xxxviii - through wooded
meadow grounds, ^{and} take through scattering forest,
where the scene is the principal one; the road
leads on a short lane, to the above-mentioned
village, which is hardly at all to be seen.
That is, it is ^{of course}. We therefore visit the
village here, and bring the reader quickly upon
the grounds of the advanced work of the fort.
The latter was not intended to be a specimen,
as a great establishment. It was intended
to make money here, for great establishments, in
it is true, they respect, but they are very general
specimens for others, the nature of which is to
obtain by means of great expenses a sufficient
result, which is better and is intended by means
without any of the expenses of experiment. And
in the latter case, the real advantage, which

(To the substantial aim of my landscape has caused
me great expense, I thought I must be satisfied

with the carrying out of ~~my~~ a specimen park, the
result of which will, I cannot deny, bring to
us all so much money as the habit of economy.

During these meditations, we have, dear
reader, finally passed the sheep-farm (p. 8), which
I have, on account of the small value of
the wool, been obliged for two years to improve
backward*. What is to say I have been obliged
to make the sheep more profitable by introduc-
ing such as have no wool but richer wool.

We then reach the large meadow (t. t.), which
I visited later & offer to the patriotic society for
raising horses. It is half a mile long, 100
feet broad, with sufficient space for spec-
tators. It forms a large oval, the inner space
of which is divided into seven different fields.
Every one of these fields is planted with a different
kind of fruit. This differs from the height

the aspect of a colossal star in different colors. From the stands which are upon a high point, we can view the paving, and a picturesque locality, clothed by a few small trees. Stables for the horses are numerous, and all other necessary things are situated to be arranged here. One of the seas mentioned is intended for a special pack. It is to be planted with a wilderness of drooping willows, and also its islands. Rough looking wrecks are to be laid in different places for the purpose of bearing in remembrance the names of beloved steers (C. W. M.) The morning ground is near this & drapping are close to a place into which we can pour the sleeping horse back as into a basin upon the monument of Mrs. X who are resting here and whose career has already seen its race in this world.

The large nursery garden, from which the greater part of the plants for the park have been taken,

would also be worth mentioning in passing (v. v.).
The neighboring sea furnishes the water, but it is
indicated by a red very little for watering, in
order to hasten the going plants from the be-
ginning. The soil is therefore of ordinary qua-
lity. Above the sowing ground, the soil is
to the colony of Polonia, a number of isolated
cottages, St. Ygnacio built, which have
been mentioned, S. L. Campare plate XXX. They
are mostly occupied by spiders and locusts
upon a height, which is known by its name,
which have endured for hundreds of years.
Most of these are, a small house was
found a few years ago, dug in probably during
the thirty years war, from which time I
have several ones in my possession. This
is the only house which I can boast of
having found during my ground-work; but
there is still one which did not escape my
eye, that which a father possessed his time was

when he ordered them to dig up the vineyard. And
I would recommend this experiment to every
real-estate owner.

Passing the village of Kockeln (w. w.), which I
never occupied only by gardeners, we return
to the ruelle, along the Gaise river, upon a road
which has not ~~been~~ ^{was} often before. I must
mention here that the familiar part of the
road is used in another direction, in order to
show that, by the different walks we ~~see~~ ^{take}
during the ~~past~~ ^{past} Tago, one picture was ~~re-~~
peated, and that ~~we~~ ^{we} could see all principal
subject ~~two~~ ^{two} been touched, that nothing in-
deed left out, except those scenes and in-
terests ~~which~~ ^{which} those perpetual varieties of in-
interchangeable music of nature, which in
all beautiful places repeat themselves in
new forms to the lover of long walks.

Although the description of the landscape is here-
with ended, a few words remain to be said in re-
gard to uncommon path-arrangement, which
are brought into connection with the landscape.
(A) I had the advantage of having extensive
and connected grounds, and an advantage
must always be taken into consideration
I have done it in the following way. A
mile, southwards from Moxham, towards the
Silesian mountains, I had had a park
arranged for residence and ease, with a
villa and a hunterman's house; and in
the southwardly direction, at a distance of two
miles, a comparatively large park for large
and black game. The motive for the latter
was an old hunting, ~~where~~ where ~~was~~
~~some~~ springs had been going on for centuries.
Both of these parks are connected with the south-
ward by double roads (the one leading in,
the other one leading out). These roads are

intended to be used only by the Lord and his family. They run only through my grounds, and only through the most interesting part of the locality. In this way, the formerly described walk of the park can be extended for a whole day to one or the other of these places. Besides these roads, there is still a path, one projected for the purpose of a direct communication between the two animal gardens, on the opposite sides of the encaenon.

The latter is to go through the principal forest, where it passes the Kings' graves and Schwartz's mountain, where sacrifices used to be offered, which have been mentioned in the chronicles. A few grotesque stone formations which were found during the earth works were established as altars for sacrifices.

The first park arrangement, which was called "Attreuous" (that is wildness) and the name of which I have not changed,

consist principally of foliage trees, except
a well looking place, which in honor of the
marquis, being charmed lake, has been
called "the wolf-gorge." A windingt one
has sometimes Meber's devils' music here,
which with suitable surroundings has a
weird effect. A forest-brook flows through
the Werra and discharge into the Unstr.
river, which compares two sides of the park-
arrangement. The third boundary forms a
broad road and a low ~~stone~~^{low} ~~stone~~ ^{stone}, over which
the river can spring without difficulty (as they
do not lie in uneven place). For a borough
there is, one of the finest animals, it can
nevertheless hardly exist without liberty. The
locality is very hilly, and lonely forest-
gorges, deep meadow-valley, and various
views of the "Werra-gorge", seen from the
height, form the principal character of the
point. Carriage plate Th.

An entirely different character has the large animal garden, a precinct, formerly surrounded by high animal enclosures, six or eight furlongs well on circumference. The enclosure has been taken off recently upon any direction and replaced by simple ditches. For I had to hear too many losses by the deer stealers, as the game gathered especially here. And as the punishment which they had to suffer in case of being taken in the deed was very small the deer stealers prevailed. On the other hand, I had found out that the large game deer generated in a contracted space, it became small and less and lost of good taste. Besides, it was too tame to be real game. Just as it is with the deer in England, which have the character of being cheap - hounds. Game can only easily be kept in certain quarters together without enclosures and by regular managements and other suitable arrangements.

without ^{and} hermetically locking up ^{the} pasture -
grounds, without keeping it in captivity, when
it dies out.

An experience of fifteen years has taught me
this.

It was strange enough that two of my well
to do neighbors commenced to arrange instead
animal gardens at the time when I took
off the exclosures. It took them fifteen years

to evolve upon following me. And I do
not doubt that they will also imitate me
fifteen years later, for everybody will, as a mat-
ter of course, become wiser by his own experience.
The park has entirely exhaled ground and offer
only an immense forest pasture, with little
variety of hills, but it distinguishes itself
especially by fine and old wood, mostly oak,
pines and pines of a rare kind. The latter
would be more, with their height of 150 feet
and smooth stems, the stone pine of ^{Spain}

them, are common and less picturesque prices.

But what makes this forest especially fresh and fine, and what gives it a peculiar charm, is the dense carpet of bilberries and cranberries, ^{the} fern and wild rosemary, which cover the soil in the most exuberant way. The light green and the shining leaves of the bilberries with the constant variety of the fern are certainly to be preferred to the most beautiful grass. And they cannot be produced artificially or luxuriantly, as nature lets them grow but even when these plants are taken away for chaf, they never grow up again in the shade. It is now that it talks more than an eye for large space to re-cover themselves richly.

The animal garden, the castle of which contains up more apartments for many hunting guests, is principally used as a windy - zone for deer, hunts ^x wild boar and ice chases. The most interesting chase for many is for wood grouse,

which become more and more scarce now. But here, they are still plentiful, so that often from forty to fifty wood grouse have been heard at one and the same time. As it is necessary to rise very early in this pleasure, and as town-people do not like this, my arrangement to ride from Mucklow through the forest with torches at mid-night, has been highly approved of. It was one of the most pleasant illuminations (and at a cheap rate) to pass with a "Bowdler's" the rest of the time in the hunting suit, and immediately after that to "call the wood-grouse", as it is known in sportsman's language. In this way, I can could participate now, and for the sake I would ask for forgiveness for mentioning these details, which are not in place here.

For the stabling of the other game, from ten to twelve special roads have been arranged, just for this purpose. They lead, at the same time, through the richest parts of the forest.

They are divided among the hunting-quest, as it ^{is} were, as temporary property, so that every one of the hunters can use only the one which he was shown (I'd he must be careful to avoid any collision upon said roads. The hunters would regard it as a great trespass upon the rights of the other, if some one should violate this law. The owner can therefore stay and might be sure to follow his pleasure without becoming disturbed," common it is said. I saw this simple and agreeable arrangement & the kind advice of the chief-officer of police, (Prof. Eric of Berlin, after whom, to this day, one of those labyrinthine mazes is called the "arrow-road.")

There are such a multitude of pine trees here that I could not help photographing two of them. Plate XI. represents a pine standing pine, hooded with light. The ~~length of the~~ needles of the lower ~~branches~~ have a length of several feet. (This tree, was seen by Prof. Eric of Berlin, near "old English". The road has been named after him.)

illuminated as a Christmas-tree, with paper
towers on it, in the form of colored fruits, -
an object which has probably never been seen
again. Plate XL shows a particularly formed oak,
85 feet in height, ^{with} a circumference of 24
feet, one yard above the soil. The ~~circumference~~ straight
branches have nine feet in circumference.

The last plate XLIII, shows the view of my cottage
in the garden of the hunting-seat, a quiet and
lone place, whence, I now take good leave
of the reader, if he has continued reading ~~to~~
through all this dry stuff. Once more I do sin-
cerely wish that my small pains may be of
use to those who are of the same profession,
and that the attention of many a man may
be directed toward a subject which has
never been of minor importance. For, if
the land owner has once begun to idealize
his property, he will soon see that culture
of the soil, now pursued not only pecuniarily,

profit but also a real enjoyment of art, and he will further recognize how grateful nature is in every particular to him who devotes his strength to her. For only when everybody does everything ~~right~~ perfectly and completely, and when the honored facets connect themselves easily and beautifully into one whole, only then can that lovely dream of the St. Simons be realized. And this dream is the universal well-being of our mother earth. But it would be good for that purpose to turn away somewhat from the poor politics, which absorb everything and which do not give and much, and to turn more to the beautiful art, the service of which is in itself a reward. We cannot do everything for the government of the state, but to improve one's property and oneself in every possible way, that can everybody do. And it is even a question if the bound Liberty cannot here be obtained. 102

an open and better way, than by so many mad
experiments, as external governments make.
For only that man is free who restricts him-
self.

—

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Riding roads, green ones.

Rocks.

Race ground, the large one, the mall one.

Repton, last master of works on landscape-gardening.

Rosary.

Runsward.

Reed.

Ride, the first; the second, the third.

Roads.

S.

Sign, of a park.

Shop for car.

Schinkel, Mr.

See list's survey of the water.

Short Lane

State of Bridges of Pocheson.

Stewart.

F

Trees - their transplantation, their growing
Temple of perseverance.

Trade.

Wool-packer
Towel.

U

Wm of Hadrian.

Uranus.

Uroyard.

UW.

Ux - Hooding.

Uxter.

Uxter-fall, (see page 10)

Uxter plant.

Uxter-ga show, in Massachusetts.

Uxter.

Uxter.

